FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 212 *3 November 1981*

ALBANIA

AWP Congress Enters Second Day of Proceedings B 1
Lleshi Greets Evren on Turkey's Anniversary B 1

BULGARIA

Lilov Address to Portuguese CP Friendship Rally C 1
[Lisbon AVANTE! 15 Oct]
Weinberger Signals Navy's 'Anti-Soviet Campaign' C 6
BCP Delegation Departs for Moscow 2 Nov C 7
Kubadinski Leaves for Budapest 2 November C 7
Commission Denies Rumors of Price Increases C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Daily Criticizes Western Reports on CPCZ Session D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]
Husak Receives Outgoing Polish Envoy Mitrega D 1
Husak Receives CPSU Politburo Member Kunayev D 1
Agreement With SFRY Preventing Tax Evasion Signed D 1
Talks Between Lucan, Hungary's Aczel Reported D 2
Lenart Receives Hungarian Consul General D 2
Lenart Receives PDRY Party Delegation 2 Nov D 2
Kempny Speaks at National Council Session D 2
Briefs: Soviet Technical Aid D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Friendship League Delegation Visits Mexico E 1
Meets Mexican Deputies E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24-25 Oct]
Visit Continues E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Oct]
International Youth Delegates Begin Meeting E 1
Krenz Welcomes Delegates E 1
Krenz Remarks Cited E 1
Fischer Appeals for Peace E 2
Trade Union Elections Begin 2 November E 3
Tisch Remarks E 3
Commentary on Unions' Role E 3
Briefs: Aid to Afghanistan E 3

HUNGARY

Polish Developments Analyzed, Criticized F 1
Dangerous Course F 1
[MAGYARORSZAG 18 Oct]
Food Shortages F 2
PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Pays Official Visit F 3
Arrival Reported F 3
Talks Begin 2 Nov F 3
U.S. Troops' Part in Mideast Exercises Noted F 4
Apro Gives Impressions of Visit to SFRY F 4

Somogyi, Party Delegation End SFRY Visit F 5
Bulgaria's Stoyanov Pays Visit 26-30 Oct F 5
Soviet Minister Tours Machinery Factories F 5
Industry Cooperation Protocol With GDR Signed F 6
Losonczi Presents Award to MSZMP's Sarlos F 6
Aczel Visits Slovakia, Meets With Lucan F 6
MSZMP Central Committee Member Feher Dies F 6
Briefs: Party Delegation Visits France F 6

POLAND

Solidarity Presidium Views Government Proposals G 1
Walesa Participation in Talks G 1
Team To Examine Social Council G 1
Gdansk Talks Agenda G 1
Solidarity National Commission Plenum Opens 3 Nov G 2
Reaction to Comments by Solidarity's Jurczyk G 3
Jurczyk Sends Letter to Sejm G 3
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticism G 3
'Irresponsibility' of Jurczyk G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
Reportage on Regional Strike Situations G 4
Nonstrikers Demand Punishment G 4
Solidarity Ends Southern Strike [AFP] G 5
Strikes Off During Walesa Tour G 5
No Walesa, Workers Meeting G 5
Striker Remuneration Decision G 5
Sosnowiec Mine Still Striking G 6
Rock Salt Mine Workers Strike G 6
Talks Attempted in Zyrardow G 6
Talks Underway in Koszalin G 7
Pobrzeze Strike Readiness Off G 7
Szczecin Strike Postponed G 7
Indignation Expressed in Lodz G 7
Lodz Teachers' Union Strike Off G 7
Sit-In Staged at Radom School G 8
'Active' Strike Policy Scored G 8
Solidarity Extremists' Economic Plans Scored G 8
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Szczecin Solidarity Weekly Not Published 30 Oct G 9
Lech Walesa Shows 'Incredible Lack of Realism' G 9
[Rome L'UNITA 28 Oct]
Lisbon EXPRESSO Interview With Bratkowski G 10
[24 Oct]
TV Documentary on Hungarian Uprising Shown G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Oct]
Work of Military Operational Groups Reported G 14
Groups Work in Pila, Gdansk G 14
Legal Spokesman Discusses Charges, Indictments G 15
Reportage of Communiques, Incentives for Farmers G 15
Communique on Sales to Farmers G 15
Savings Scheme Announced G 18
Livestock Procurement Deficit G 18
[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Oct]
Harvest, Sowing Activities G 18
Warsaw Reports Free Saturday Mining Statistics G 19
Economic Data on First 9 Months Published G 19
Bydgoszcz Prison Inmates Stage Sit-In Strike G 19
Friendship Society Message on Anti-Sovietism G 20
Materials Concerning Bratkowski Situation G 21
CKKP Reviews Charges G 21
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Oct]

Organization Appeals Expulsion G 22
LE FIGARO on Bratkowski Letter [29 Oct] G 23
Olszowski Chairs PZPR Media Conference G 24
Olszowski Attends Czestochowa Meeting 30 Oct G 24
More on Meeting G 24
'Extremists' Activity Noted in Gorzow Meeting G 25
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Fifth PZPR Plenum G 25
PAP Cites POLITYKA on Call for 'Grand Coalition' G 26
Reportage on Various Trade Agreements, Protocols G 26
USSR Agreement on Mutual Aid G 26
Trade Figures With USSR G 27
Soviet Fuel Imports High G 27
Coal Liquefaction Protocol G 27
Press on Joint Soviet Trade G 27
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Oct]
Food Contract With U.S. G 30
Japanese Rice Delivery Accord G 30
Food From Bulgaria, Hungary G 30
Jaruzelski Thanks Honecker for Congratulations G 30
CSSR's Husak Receives Departing Ambassador G 30

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Pays Working Visit to Galati 31 Oct H 1
Ceausescu's Arrival H 1
Working Meetings H 1
President Visits Braila County 31 October H 1
Visits Local Industries H 1
1 Nov Rally H 2
Tesu's Speech H 2
Ceausescu's Address H 2
Ceausescu, Carstens Conclude Talks 30 Oct H 16
Talks With Cuba Conclude in Bucharest 31 Oct H 17
President Receives Bravo H 17
Protocol Signed H 18

YUGOSLAVIA

Enver Hoxha 'Is Not a Pope' of Albanians I 1
Finance Minister Kostic Departs for CSSR 1 Nov I 2
Agricultural Cooperation With PRC Discussed I 2
Srzentic Meets With Spanish Party's Carrillo I 2
[BORBA 25 Oct]
Greetings to French Socialist Party Congress I 3
Firms Continue Prospecting for Oil Abroad I 4
[VJESNIK 19 Oct]
Problem of Drug Addiction, Smuggling Noted I 4
Therapy, Harsher Penalties I 4
[POLITIKA 3 Oct]
Addiction Among Youth I 5
[BORBA 11 Oct]
Nandor Major Warns Against Nationalism I 5
Kosovo 'Medium-Term Development Plan' Outlined I 6
Deva Visits Collectives, Attends Meetings in Pec I 7
Vakic Speaks on 'Defeat' of Enemies in Kosovo I 7
Nimani Scores Albanian Propaganda on Kosovo I 8
Security in Slavonia, Baranja Discussed I 8
Vranje Concludes Defense Exercise 1 November I 9
Split Meeting Criticizes Church Activities I 9
Briefs: Vojvodina TU President I 9

AWP CONGRESS ENTERS SECOND DAY OF PROCEEDINGS

AU021446 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Unattributed report on proceedings of morning session of Eighth AWP Congress, second day, in Tirana]

[Text] The delegates of the Eighth AWP Congress have entered the hall. The people of Tirana today welcome them with love, wishing them successful work in full knowledge that the decisions taken by this congress will open new prospects for our socialist society. It is 0800. The delegates welcome with applause the state and party leaders who are taking their place in the congresss tribune.

The second item on the agenda is being treated in this session. Comrade Kadri Hasbiu, who is directing this session, introduces Comrade Pilo Peristeri, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, who delivers the approved report on behalf of this commission. Afterwards, discussions are held on the report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha: "On the AWP Central Committee Activity" and on the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission. Comrade Hajradin Celiku, director of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine; Comrade Qemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District AWP Committee, and Comrade (Ligor Visi) director of the Maliq agricultural enterprise, take their turn in the discussions.

After a 20-minute interval, the second session begins. It is directed by Bajrem Neza, chairman of the Tropoje District People's Executive Committee. Taking part in the discussions are Comrade Lenka Cuko; Comrade Hasan Banja, director of the Institute of Economic Studies; Comrade Mine Guri, first secretary of the Berat District AWP Committee; Comrade Nedin Hoxha, foreign trade minister; and Comrade (Zhali Becja), director of the "Hysni Kapo" agricultural cocperative of Shistavec of Kukes District.

The third session of the second day is directed by Comrade Simon Stefani who introduces Comrade Ramiz Alia to the discussion. Comrades Hysen Faqolli, first secretary of the Librazhd District AWP Committee; Comrade Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Unnion of Working Youth of Albania, and Comrade Jashar Menzelxhiu, first secretary of the Sarande district AWP Committee, enter the congress tribune. Comrade Simon Stefani introduces Comrade Jovan Bardhi, who, on behalf of (?representatives) presents the commission for the final drafting of the draft directives for the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan of Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The commission is made up of 25 members.

After this, Comrade Cajup Rusmali speaks, who presents the commission for the verification of mandates constituting 13 members. The proposals are voted upon and approved unanimously. The morning sessions of the Eighth AWP Congress then closed. The afternoon sessions began at 1700.

LLESHI GREETS EVREN ON TURKEY'S ANNIVERSARY

AU282049 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Gen Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey:

On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name, to convey to you cordial greetings. On this memorable day in the history of Turkey, which coincides with the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the great leader of your people, I send you best wishes for the happiness of the Turkish people and the country's prosperity.

May the friendly relations between both our countries develop continuously.

LILOV ADDRESS TO PORTUGUESE CP FRIENDSHIP RALLY

PM291501 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 15 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Apparent text of speech by Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Politburo member Aleksandur Lilov at 10 October friendship rally in Queluz: "Vital Importance of Friendship Among Parties and Peoples"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

For communists, meetings with comrades in the common struggle and with class brothers in other countries are always important and moving events. These events enrich us with new experiences, help us to feel more strongly and appreciate better the vital importance of friendship among communist parties and peoples and give us new impetus in the work at the service of the working class and all workers for the triumph of peace, democracy and socialism in the present-day world. These meetings not only remain long in our memories but also strengthen even further internationalist awareness and the desire for proletarian solidarity in the struggle for communist joint aims.

Precisely such an event for our delegation is our visit to Portugal at the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] Central Committee's invitation, our meetings and talks with leaders and members of your party and with workers, peasants and intellectuals and today's friendship rally between the BCP and the PCP.

Our satisfaction is great at finding ourselves today among the communists and workers of Queluz -- worthy representatives of their heroic party (tempered in lengthy struggles) and of their talented and courageous people. Allow me to convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Bulgarian communists and workers, of the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo and of its general secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally.

We are particularly satisfied to find ourselves among the comrades in the year when the 60th anniversary of the foundation and activity of the PCP -- the glorious political vanguard of the working class and people of Portugal -- is being commemorated. I ask you to accept the warmest greetings of our party and the entire Bulgarian people on the occasion of this noteworthy anniversary, wishing you with all our hearts future successes in the struggle to defend the gains of April [1974] and for freedom, democracy, national independence, peace and social progress.

Allow me also to express to you our delegation's deep gratitude for the cordial hospitality with which we have been received from the first moment of our visit to your beautiful country, whose self-sacrificing but invincible and worthy people are struggling for a better future. This is undoubtedly a demonstration of the strong friendship between our Marxist-Leninist parties and a demonstration of our peoples' common aspiration to cooperate increasingly broadly and to live in peace and understanding. Our delegation is here as an expression of the pure and sincere brotherhood between our parties and peoples and of our desire to further develop our relations and to advance, always shoulder to shoulder, in the struggle for the realization of our common communist ideals and ideas.

Sincere friends,

In the PCP, its leadership and the Portuguese party members we see sincere friends whom we treat with great respect and trust. You can be certain that in the future, as hitherto, the party and people of the great Georgi Dimitrov will support you and your struggle and will continue to trust unfailingly in the rightness and triumph of your cause.

Your struggle is difficult and tough, but your victory is inevitable. We are confident of that victory; we are certain of it.

The Bulgarian communists know well the PCP's history and years of bondage. We admire its self-sacrificing struggle under the conditions of clandestinity and of the fascist terror lasting almost half a century.

Together with you, we take pride in the fact that not only did the PCP withstand that period's harsh tests and bloody repression, survive it and continue to develop politically, organizationally and ideologically and bind itself increasingly closely to the workers, but also it succeeded in becoming the heart and vanguard of the strikes, demonstrations and major political actions, leading the struggle of the working class and the people's masses and becoming the principal driving force of the democratic movement and of the entire antifascist resistance. It was it which made the decisive contribution to shaking the fascist regime's foundations and accelerating its fall, and to creating the preconditions which ensured the success of the April revolution, carried out by the Portuguese people together with the military's progressive movement.

We bow before the achievement of the communists fallen in the struggle, the self-sacrifice and courage of the PCP's clandestine members and leaders and the dignity and heroism displayed by thousands of its members and supporters. The fate of those who fell in the struggle against the fascists dictatorship for Portugal's freedom and independence is symbolized in a particularly noteworthy way in the self-sacrifice of party Secretary General Bento Concalves, murdered in Tarrafal in 1942 -- the worker, revolutionary and leader of great political talent, whose figure epitomizes the lofty virtues of the working class and communists and the Portuguese people's moral strength, courage and optimism.

We know that the PCP's struggle after 25 April 1974 in defense of the Portuguese revolution has been no less heroic. Together with the comrades, we take pride in your party's essential contribution to the gains of the democratic freedoms, to ending the coloinal war and to implementing the agrarian reform.

The PCP, which is a consistently revolutionary party and a deeply patriotic party which has proven its ability to serve the people and the country, is waging on an increasingly broad front the struggle against the grave threat to the gains of the April revolution.

In acquainting ourselves more closely with Portugal's actual conditions, the PCP's activity and the Portuguese people's democratic aspirations, and in seeing before us your resolute and pure faces, we become even more convinced that, contrary to the reactionary forces' assertions and wishes, the revolution of the red carnations is alive and will continue to live in the communists' and workers' hearts, in their will to struggle and in their actions. This convinces us that the increasingly frequent attempts to destroy this revolution's great achievements, eliminate Portuguese democracy and restore reaction will not succeed.

Nobody can curb the people's struggle and its progress.

That is the reason why we repeat, together with you, the famous words of your anthem: "Forward, comrade, forward!" Today the Bulgarian communists are following your struggle and activities closely. We assess highly the Marxist-Leninist consistency, the creative methods and the maturity displayed by the PCP in determining and implementing its policy.

Your party, inspired by the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism, with rich experience, united and coheisive, and led by a strong Central Committee headed by its secretary general -- the faithful son of the Portuguese people and prominent and deeply esteemed activist of the international workers and communist movement, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal -- is finding correct and flexible solutions to the tasks confronting it in the struggle for democracy without sacrificing principles and without losing sight of the essential aim -- the struggle for socialism and communism.

Even today we can say quite confidently that future historians, when analysing Portugal's development in the 20th century, will be bound to find that the country's contemporary history would not be created and could not exist, but for the PCP's struggle and contribution.

The PCP's contribution to the history and present-day struggle of the international workers and communist movement is great and valuable.

We see the PCP as one of its strong and prestigious detachments which firmly defends Marxism-Leninism's stances and skillfully combines the performance of its national tasks with the fulfillment of its internationalist duty.

The Bulgarian communists assess highly the PCP's internationalist solidarity with the principal revolutionary forces of the present time -- with the Leninist CPSU and the great USSR, with the parties and countries of the socialist community, with the working class and the communist parties in the capitalist countries and with the national liberation movements. This solidarity is particularly obvious in the support for the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other former Portuguese colonies. It lies in the PCP's contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the international workers and communist movement and to the unity of all anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world.

We will return to our country with the conviction that the Portuguese workers cherish feelings of friendship toward socialist Bulgaria, and that the Portuguese communists head the movement for strengthening and developing Bulgarian-Portuguese friendship and cooperation. We are satisfied by the fact that there are no divergences of principles between our two parties and that our relations are sincere and frank, build on the sound foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. During the recent meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Alvaro Cunhal these relations received an important contribution; the need for their further intensification in support of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism in the interest of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Portuguese peoples and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic was emphasized.

We believe in the radiant future of the friendship between our parties, peoples and countries and will continue to work for its further strengthening.

Principal Concern

The principal concern of our party and people currently has to do with the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, held in the spring of this year.

The 12th BCP Congress constitutes a great political event, in the life, not only of the party but also of the whole country. Its extraordinary significance is explained by the fact that it discussed and outlined the tasks which are to be performed over the next 5 years for building the developed socialist society in our country. The deeper significance of the congress' decisions and guidelines lies in the creation of the conditions necessary for the successful realization of the qualitative transformations and of the fundamental processes connected with building advanced socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

If we wish to express through a generalization these qualitative changes and processes, we could say that they amount to the intensification of the Bulgarian socialist economy, the improvement of the political system of society by developing socialist democracy, the even greater development of Bulgaria's scientific and cultural creativity and, on the basis of all this, the even more complete satisfaction of our people's material and spiritual needs.

We devote particular attention to the line of intensive development of the economy because the performance of all the tasks confronting us at the current stage of the socialist building of our country depends on this.

During the 37 years which have elapsed since the triumph of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, an enormous economic potential for the country's size has been created. Allow me to give you some facts which demonstrate this: Bulgaria's fixed productive capital exceeds 77 billion leva. We have built modern metallurgical, mechanical, electronic, chemical and energy industries, as well as other modern branches of industrial production.

Currently, we produce in only 3 days industrial output equal to the entire industrial output in 1939, our exports have increased over 47 times in comparison with the prerevolutionary period, and nowadays we maintain trading relations with 112 countries in all parts of the world; our agriculture, according to the assessments of friends and oppopents alike, is one of the best in Europe; over the last 25 years alone, fixed productive capital has increased 8-fold. The volume of construction, 8-fold, industrial output, 11-fold and so forth, while the average annual increase in national income throughout that period was 8.1 percent -- a rate which places socialist Bulgaria in one of the foremost places in Europe and the world.

These achievements are obviously great and crucial because of their significance, but our further development sets new tasks. The principal problem currently confronting us is not the extensive development of the economy, although we are continuing and will also continue in the future to construct new production units. The problem now is to ensure an intensive development of all spheres and branches of our economy on the basis of the accelerated introduction of the present-day achievements of technical and scientific progress and to achieve a high level of efficiency and quality of production which will meet the requirements of our country's increasingly effective participation in the international division of labor. For this very reason, the 12th congress formulated the line of intensification of the economy and continued the slogan of the previous congress: "For a high level of quality and efficiency in all activities." It is precisely the realization in practice of this line which now constitutes the center of the activity of the party and state in all spheres and of all workers' collectives and the entire people.

We can inform you, comrades, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing successfully and upward, without crises or upsets, in all fields of social life. Our people are living an increasingly better and richer life and are full of optimism and confidence in the future. They are guaranteed free medical care, state aid for children, mothers and the elderly, and culture and the arts from the entire people.

Bulgaria has existed for 1,300 years, and we are solemnly commemorating this anniversary throughout this year. Our country has attained its greatest economic, sociopolitical and spiritual flourishing in the decades of socialist development. In these decades the country has been transformed and renewed. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is nowadays a stable socialist country with dynamic development, modern industry and agriculture, flourishing culture and high international prestige, and an active and peaceful foreign policy.

Obviously, we have not as yet attained our final aim. We still have a long road to travel. We have difficulties, shortcomings and problems, and our party and the Bulgarian workers are working and will continue to work to resolve them in the spirit characteristic of them of dissatisfaction with the results achieved and in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism and of a creative search for new and better solutions. But what socialism has done in Bulgaria is collossal in the historical and specific sense, and we are proud that our country is advancing in the ranks of the states which are paving the way for the new system in the social development of mankind.

All the gains of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are due to the BCP's correct policy and the correct, practical realization of that policy. It is a party with 90 years of history and experience -- a deeply patriotic and deeply internationalist Marxist-Leninist party, closely bound to the working class and the masses and supported unreservedly by the working class and the masses. It is the Bulgarian people's experienced political guide in the struggle for building socialism and communism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

All that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has achieved is the result of the self-sacrificing and creative work of our free, politically alert and talented people.

All that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has achieved is indissolubly linked with our indestructible friendship with the great Lenin's party, people and fatherland, with its fraternal aid for our cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community and with our fraternal internationalist solidarity with the communist parties, peoples and progressive forces of the entire world.

We know what we wish to achieve over the next few years and how to achieve it, and we are deeply convinced that we will achieve it. The aims outlined at the 12th congress are not only high but realistic. We need 10-15 years of peace and cooperation to transform Bulgaria into a highly developed and prosperous country for the benefit of prosperity and each individual.

It is from this that the BCP's and Bulgaria's deep love of peace stems. We are not just fond of peace and friendship among peoples. We also need peace and friendship to attain our aims and to realize to the end all the possibilities of the socialist social system.

That is why we are now concerned about the exacerbation, through imperialism's fault, of the international situation and the grave threat to peace and detente. That is why our determination to advance united with all peace-loving forces in the world to thwart the aims and criminal actions of the United States and the other imperialist, militarist, hegemonic and reactionary forces against the cause of peace and the peoples' security is so firm. That is why our delight at the fact that the ranks of those struggling for this sacred cause, crucially important for the peoples, are swelling increasingly is so great.

The BCP's and Bulgaria's viewpoints on aspects of the current international situation are well known:

To defend, preserve and disencumber the detente process: Even in the current complex and tense situation we uphold the stance that there is no problem in international relations whose resolution is not possible through negotiations, and that dialogue and not confrontation is now necessary -- a dialogue to seek paths for averting war, safeguarding peace and developing positive trends in the political atmosphere of Europe and the world.

The program for peace in the eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union's constructive peace intiatives, the Warsaw Pact member states' proposals and the constructive ideas formulated at the meetings in the Crimea among the leaders of the countries of the socialist community, constitute a sound basis for this dialogue.

Of course, being a European country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is vitally interested in safeguarding peace and cooperation in Europe.

It is completely clear to all people of good sense that as a result of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe, as well as a result of the decision to manufacture the neutron bomb -- which is also principally intended for Europe -- our old continent will become an arsenal of nuclear weapons and the theater for a devastating nuclear war. Such a policy will be fatal for the European peoples and for European civilization, and because of this, none of these peoples, including the Bulgarian people, can agree with it. We express our categorical "No!" to this irrational policy.

Bulgaria's peace policy underlies its relations with its neighbors. Hitherto, as in the future, our country has done and will continue to do everything within its power to transform the Balkans into an area of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation and a factor of European and world peace. A further proof of this is the constructive proposals which the top leader of our party and state Todor Zhivkov made from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress.

Their essential content lies in the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is prepared to sign with the neighboring countries bilateral agreements which would include a code of good-neighborly relations, the rejection of territorial claims, the refusal to use the territories of the contracting parties for hostile purposes and actions against each other and readiness to develop bilateral relations in various fields, as well as cooperation with the other Balkan countries on a multilateral basis concerning matters of mutual interest in those fields in which there is already some agreement.

The idea put forward in the Crimea by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is also aimed at strengthening peace and security in our peninsula.

The BCP resolutely condemns the intrigues and activities of counterrevolution in the People's Republic of Poland, which has concealed itself in Solidarity and is seeking to destroy the socialist system in Poland and seize political power. We clearly state: No, this will not succeed! The Polish United Workers Party, the Polish people and the socialist state have all that is necessary to defend socialism in their country. The People's Republic of Poland has faithful friends and allies, who will not abandon it at this difficult moment. The People's Republic of Poland will remain a staunch member of the socialist community.

In the current international situation, when our class enemies are increasing their efforts to split the international workers and communist movement and to isolate and pit against each other its national components in order to weaken the strength and fighting capacity of our movement as a whole, the BCP attaches extraordinary importance to its work and struggle to strengthen our movement's ideological and political unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We advocate broad cooperation and the exchanging of experience among all the fraternal parties, for the collective discussion of new and urgent problems of world development and of the world working class' struggle for peace and for socialism.

Dear Comrades,

Allow me finally with all the affection and all the trust which we Bulgarian communists feel toward the Portuguese communists and the BCP to wish you good health and revolutionary courage and to address you all and everybody personally with these three words of your anthem which so aptly express our communist vocation: "Forward, comrade, forward!"

Socialist Bulgaria supports you, both on days of rejoicing and on difficult days.

May the friendship between the BCP and the PCP and between the Bulgarian people and the Portuguese people be consolidated and flourish!

Long live the PCP!

Long live peace!

Long live communism!

WEINBERGER SIGNALS NAVY'S 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN'

AU021114 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Nov (BTA) -- Prompted by Weinberger's statements that the stepping up of the U.S. naval power is being done due to the "Soviet threat" in this sphere, which was made in Newport at the launching of the latest U.S. atomic submarine, today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT reads that this is a sort of a signal for a next step of the arms race.

Recalling that till recently the U.S. machine for manipulating the public opinion has been creating a psychosis around the lie of the alleged Soviet chemical threat, the daily notes: "Obviously it is the same manner we see now, an anti-Soviet campaign in the naval sphere is being gradually stepped up."

OTECHESTVEN FRONT points out that "the hackneyed tune of a 'Soviet threat' is the necessary background for wringing the consent of the American citizens for building 'the world's strongest navy', without concealing the far-reaching aim -- absolute domination in the world ocean."

It is emphasized in the commentary that Weinberger's words are a signal of Washington's disregarding the millions of people wanting peace; a signal that the struggle for peace must unfold with much greater strength.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 2 NOV

AU021448 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the BCP departed on 2 November for Moscow. It will take part in a meeting of central committees' secretaries on international and ideological issues of the fraternal communist parties of the socialist countries. The delegation is led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretaries, as well as BCP Central Committee responsible associates, are members of the delegation.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by comrades Ognyan Doynov, and Georgi Atanasov; Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and BCP Central Committee responsible associates.

KUBADINSKI LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST 2 NOVEMBER

AU021108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF] leadership, a delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, headed by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, left for Budapest today.

COMMISSION DENIES RUMORS OF PRICE INCREASES

AU292004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A session of the Commission for Living Standards attached to the Council of Ministers was held to discuss the work for supplying the population with goods for the autumn and winter seasons. The work performed so far by the trade and economic organizations in the production of goods was positively appraised and additional measures for the timely supply of goods and for more fully meeting the people's needs were outlined. Attention was drawn to the fact that the main task now is to enrich and diversify the range of goods destined for the winter and to produce more and varied goods from the auxiliary enterprises.

Warnings have been issued to the living standards commission that rumors have been spread in the country about a forthcoming increase in the retail prices of furniture, bricks, sugar, oil and others. The commission is authorized by the government to state that no increase in the retail prices of either products or food is planned.

DAILY CRITICIZES WESTERN REPORTS ON CPCZ SESSION

AU021303 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] The Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, which ended Thursday afternoon, caught the attention of the Western news agencies. This is normal and a part of their journalistic duties. After all, our news agency, too, pays attention to important events abroad.

The difference, however, is that the foreign news agencies reported about the problems which the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum discussed by only briefly mentioning this year's lower harvest. It did not interest them that fundamental measures were adopted to support the agricultural sector, to perfect its management and planning and to increase the material interest of its employees. To make up for all this, they "enriched" their reporting by numerous speculations. Thus, for example, the West German DPA news agency stated that the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum "will decide on general price increases."

That is wishful thinking. One cannot really expect DPA or other bourgeois news agencies to retract their fabrication now and truthfully report about the essence of the deliberations of the party Central Committee. They are quite happy to spread rumors throughout the world, in the hope that they will also spread throughout our country. But facts remain facts. Our public can acquaint itself with the full text of the report discussed at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, with the agenda of its deliberations and with the adopted conclusions.

HUSAK RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY MITREGA

LD310010 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Oct (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday Polish Ambassador Jan Mitrega who is ending his diplomatic mission here. On this occasion, the ambassador received the Czechoslovak Order of White Lion, second class, for his personal contribution to the strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland. Gustav Husak thanked Jan Mitrega for his effort to extend Czechoslovak-Polish relations, during his mission in Prague, and wished him every success in his further work.

HUSAK RECEIVES CPSU POLITBURO MEMBER KUNAYEV

LD021208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who has been on vacation in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. During a cordial comradely conversation, the two sides assessed issues of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, and exchanged experiences in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

AGREEMENT WITH SFRY PREVENTING TAX EVASION SIGNED

LD022200 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia signed here Monday an agreement preventing dual income tax evasion, which is to help promote the two countries' relations, especially in economy.

The signatories were Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler and Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic. The Yugoslav Minister was also received Monday by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac. They exchanged information on the development of economic contacts between their countries.

TALKS BETWEEN LUCAN, HUNGARY'S ACZEL REPORTED

LD021556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier, and Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, today discussed implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They assessed the results achieved in the development of science, education, culture and implementation of the policy of nationalities. They also stressed the significance of further cooperation between the two countries.

LENART RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CONSUL GENERAL

LD030334 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received Sandor (?Szapoly), the new Hungarian consul general in Bratislava, in connection with the beginning of the latter's tour of duty. In a friendly conversation, Jozef Lenart briefed him on the economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia.

LENART RECEIVES PDRY PARTY DELEGATION 2 NOV

LD021616 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Bratislava, 2 Nov (CTK) -- Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, received here on Monday a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party, led by Secretary of its commission of party control Muhsin Muhammad Isma'il.

During the cordial meeting, Jozef Lenart informed his guests about the development of Slovakia in the period of the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia, pointing out the topical tasks of the party and society after the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Later, the delegation met with the leadership of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Slovak Communist Party.

KEMPNY SPEAKS AT NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD022342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The second plenary session of the Communist Deputies Club of the Czech National Council was held in Prague today. The tasks of the top representative body of the Czech Socialist Republic and its deputies, which proceed from the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, and the preparations of the third session which will be in December, were discussed by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TECHNICAL AID -- Visiting Soviet Minister of Power-Machine Building Viktor Krotov, and CSSR First Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Tibor Kurtha, met in Prague on 27 October. They discussed issues connected with the further cooperation and technical aid necessary when switching over to the production of nuclear powerplants of the 1,000 mw type. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITS MEXICO

Meets Mexican Deputies

AU291653 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Oct 81 p 7

[Summary] Mexico City (ADN) -- The delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples currently in Mexico on the occasion of the Mexico-GDR friendship week had a cordial meeting on Thursday with members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies Foreign Policy Commission. On this occasion the delegation head, Friedrich Kind, GDR State Council member and GDR People's Chamber Deputy, conveyed greetings from People's Chamber Chairman Horst Sindermann. Members of all seven political parties represented in the Mexican Parliament participated in the subsequent talks during which Foreign Policy Commission Chairman Alejandro Sobarzo declared that the current complicated international situation requires the intensified collaboration of the peace-loving people. "He stressed that the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, like the GDR People's Chamber, condemns the production and deployment of neutron weapons and adopts a corresponding position in the United Nations and in the IPU. In this context he drew attention to Mexico's and the GDR's constructive contribution to safeguarding peace.

Visit Continues

AU301344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Summary] Mexico City (ADN) -- The opening of various GDR exhibitions in Mexico is a contribution toward expanding the cultural relations between the two countries, Friedrich Kind, GDR State Council member and head of a delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, stressed in talks with Mexican representatives. During its visit the GDR delegation had talks with representatives of the leadership of the Mexican peace movement. "Jose Luis Andrade, head of the Department of International Relations of Mexico's governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), praised the policy of stablity pursued by the GDR and the dynamic economic and social development at a cordial meeting with the delegation." During a meeting with Manuel Fernandez Flores, general secretary of the electricity workers trade union, the general secretary rejected the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration on behalf of the trade union members and stressed the will of the trade unionists for understanding among peoples and peace.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DELEGATES BEGIN MEETING

Krenz Welcomes Delegates

LD300055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- A friendly gathering took place on Thursday evening in Berlin of the FDJ Central Council Secretariat members and representatives of more than 40 young pioneer and children's organizations for 29 countries.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ regards the holding of the seminar in the first workers' and peasants' state of German soil as a tribute to the GDR's consistent peace policy, he said. The "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization has always contributed actively to the struggle of the progressive children's and youth movement for peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Krenz Remarks Cited

LD010246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Dresden, 31 Oct (ADN) -- On Saturday afternoon in Dresden speakers from six national and international youth organizations expressed at the concluding meeting of the Second European Action Days of Youth and Students their intent to mount joint actions to preserve peace and to promote disarmament.

The general secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Miklos Barabas, affirmed that the common struggle of the world's youth can contribute to ending the arms race. From the platform, he called on the young generation to unite in the struggle for permanent peace.

Europe should not be allowed to become a continent of war and catastrophe, warned (Matti Vilainen), the representative of the National Committee of Finnish Youth Organizations.

As spokesman for the GDR youth at the final meeting, the first secretary of FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, called on the youth of the world to make the USSR's peace proposals their action program. Addressing the emissaries of the progressive young generation of Europe, he expressed his conviction that this active alliance for peace and against the arms race could help prevent an imperialist war which would destroy life on this earth. For this reason progressive young people of the world have to fight so that the 1980's bring a turn toward disarmament and so that the imperialist military strategists' arms buildup policy will be thwarted.

Egon Krenz assured the participants in the days of action that the members of the GDR youth organization, FDJ, would remain reliable fellow fighters for all who feel an obligation to the cause of world peace. He said that this is also testified to by the fact that of the 13 million who signed the GDR's appeal for peace in 1979, many young people and FDJ members used their signatures to affirm their active attitude toward safeguarding peace.

Fischer Appeals for Peace

LD010148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Oskar Fischer, gave a reception in the Dresden town hall on Saturday for the participants in the Second European Days of Action of Youth and Students for Disarmament.

Reminding his listeners of the Anglo-American airplanes' barbaric and senseless destruction of Dresden, Oskar Fischer described this city as a monument, an obligation and a symbol: a monument for the victims and horrors of war, an obligation never to permit such an inferno again, a symbol of the GDR people's will to reconstruct and its determination to do everything to ensure that what has been achieved amid sacrifice and great effort will not collapse once again into dust and ashes.

The minister emphasized that it has never been as vital as it is today to stand together, determined and unwavering, in the struggle for peace and detente. The decisions made by those responsible within NATO -- decisions such as the program of long term arms buildup, the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and the construction of the neutron bomb -- have intensified international tensions to an extreme degree and have perilously heightened the danger of war.

Oskar Fischer stressed the socialist states' immediate readiness to reach agreements on the limitation and reduction of all types of weapons with the equal security of all involved. The GDR sees no sense in a policy pronouncing that rearming is a precondition of disarmament. The GDR welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and the expected concrete results. The minister went on to say that the calling of a pan-European conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament could test detente's resilience.

TRADE UNION ELECTIONS BEGIN 2 NOVEMBER

Tisch Remarks

LD022042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- GDR trade union elections began on Monday with the election of shop stewards in the first of more than 300,000 groups.

Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, attended the election meeting of the Eighth May trade union group of the publicly-owned Bergmann-Borsig plant in Berlin.

During the discussion, Harry Tisch stressed: "We must succeed in snatching the hand of U.S. imperialism's aggressive circles from the nuclear trigger." With its 9 million members the FDGB was a strong force in the process of safeguarding peace and carried a large responsibility.

He said that the GDR trade unions were faced today with three basic tasks of supporting the international peace struggle, further strengthening socialism and constant concern for improving work and living conditions. If we succeed in making these basic issues the central point of the trade union elections, "The authority of the trade unions and trust in our policy will continue to increase further."

Commentary on Unions' Role

DW031007 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1005 GMT on 1 November carries the regularly scheduled weekly economic review by Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner. This week's review does not deal with economic developments but exclusively with GDR trade union affairs. Commenting on the achievements of the GDR trade unions, Gerstener characterizes the organization's rights and duties as follows: "The elected trade union representatives exert influence on enterprise developments and on the working and living conditions of a plant's labor force, in the capacity of plant trade union executive boards and in many enterprise commissions, women's commissions, housing commissions, vacation commissions, competition commissions and others." In fact, he adds, "in our country the trade union has far-reaching constitutional rights. It is entitled to take legislative initiative in the People's Chamber. It has the lablor code with which it can effectively represent the interests of the working people. Thus, the activities of the trade union constitute an essential part of the worker class' wielding of power."

Gerstner notes that "the activities of the trade unions attract the attention especially in the present international political situation. In the worldwide controversy between the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the peace forces in the world, in the struggle against the nuclear threat to mankind by the incumbent U.S. Government, in the campaign against the brutal social dismantling in the countries of capital, the power ratio is essentially determined by the fighting strength which the trade unions have and by the positions which they adopt."

BRIEFS

AID TO AFGHANISTAN -- This year the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will receive solidarity goods worth about M6 million from the GDR solidarity committee. A large part of these consignments is being used to develop Afghanistan's public health sector. In September alone, 5.5 ton of medicine and medical dressings were distributed in Kabul. Kurt Krueger, general secretary of the GDR solidarity committee, said that Afghanstan will receive further solidarity goods worth M15 million in 1982. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 2 Nov 81 LD]

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

WA301634 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 81 p 4

[Summary] "According to reports, the express train, 'Polonia', unable to slow down upon arrival at a Budapest railroad station ran into the buffer stop and caused numerous injuries. This incident appears to be symbolic: Before the harsh winter one involuntarily asks the question, to what extent can the correct manning of the switches, a clever rather than a brutal braking, influence the developments in Poland?

"With increasing impatience and anxiety this question is being asked by many, both in Poland and abroad, after Solidarity's first congress. Solidarity was expected to formulate responses to the party's proposals, the government's measures and the Sejm's laws, which together are aimed at economic stabilization, the implementation of the reform and the creation of the necessary atmosphere for these. Instead, even during the second session, the delegates were preoccupied with organizational matters, and their attitudes towards the administration's steps were negative. Solidarity suggested that the Sejm's laws on enterprise self-management -- although the union participated in their preparation and approved them -- should be subjected, along with Solidarity's own proposal, to referendum; otherwise, it would organize strikes and boycotts."

"There were signs of disagreement within Solidarity. Lech Walesa himself came under attack; some said that his leadership style was 'dictatorial.' In the final resolutions and program, Solidarity's character as a force of social-political opposition, along with its demands for institutional changes as the precondition for cooperation with the government became sharply distinct." Solidarity's goals are formulated in a general fashion and cannot take effect until some time, while the country's economic situation demands action and cooperation with the government now.

"The desperate struggle of the Polish economy is not solely a Polish domestic affair, because it is causing trouble for other countries too. Default on coal shipments has disturbed power management in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and indirectly in Hungary too; it has also caused problems for Austria. Although the rescheduling of Polish debts has succeeded this year, Western financial institutions consider repayment of their extended capital less and less assured; small Western banks, partners in the 'Polish transactions' are threatened with bankruptcy in the not too distant future. Even if some cold war warriors consider it beneficial to intensify economic chaos in Poland because this damages its allies, particularly the Soviet Union, statements made by Soviet Vice-Premier Bajbakov after his visit to Warsaw, imply that even the Soviet Union is unwilling to extend unlimited assistance. Shipments from the Soviet Union have exceeded 4.5 billion dollars in one year, representing a billion dollar Soviet surplus in trade between the two countries."

Concerning Solidarity's comprehensive alternative economic program, it became evident during the congress that there are three mutually contradictory alternatives. "From the differences in opinion about reform alternatives it became also obvious that Solidarity's reform program -- advertised by many as a panacea -- could be finalized with no less argument than the government's own tardily prepared reform proposal." Solidarity wants political pluralism. It intends to submit a new bill to the Sejm on 1 December, according to which "all political parties, social organizations or other groups of citizens will have the opportunity to nominate candidates for parliamentary elections."

While recalling Solidarity's various other demands concerning the control of mass media, education, Polish-Soviet trade and reorganization of the Sejm, let us also recall a quote from a recent Aleksey Petrov article in Moscow PRAVDA: "'The safeguarding of the Polish people's revolutionary achievements is not solely a Polish domestic affair.'"

Food Shortages

LD312320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Report by correspondent Gabor Nemes -- recorded passages in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpt] In Poland today the waiting lines have disappeared outside the majority of butchers' shops. There is nothing to wait for. For the most part there are only a few sad shopkeepers standing around in the shops. Last week I spoke to a housewife who had still not been able to redeem her July meat voucher. And, in general, a large proportion of foodstuffs are unavailable. They can be purchased only after several hours of standing in line. Therefore, it took me quite by surprise when a, let us say, unbiased observer, a village priest said the following:

[Begin recording] There is food in the villages, and what is more, there is even enough for the towns, for the crop was good. But the situation is such that the farmers, if they sell their crops, cannot buy anything with the cash, so they will hold on to the goods until the situation becomes stable. Because now the depreciation of money has reached enormous proportions; nobody has confidence in the zloty. People are getting rid of it. It is staggering how nowadays people will buy all sorts of rubbish. [end recording]

All this was confirmed virtually word for word by someone who is perhaps the most authoritative, Polish Deputy Minister Malinowski, who is responsible for agriculture.

[Begin Malinowski recording] As far as the sheer physical quantity of foodstuffs is concerned, there is enough of everything, possibly with the exception of meat. But this does not show on the market, because people have heaps of money. Supply and demand are not balanced. On the whole, people buy everything, not only foodstuffs. Therefore, there is food, but it is not reaching the consumer. The State Planning Office, on account of the extraordinary situation, is preparing to introduce extraordinary and slightly unusual measures. [end recording]

The leader of the Planning Office Secretariat, (Witold Krasicki) had the following to say about this:

[Begin (Krasicki) recording] We say that the economic links between the village and the town have broken. The village is now not selling any products to the town. And the food coupons are not covered either. Money has lost its function. There is nothing to do but to transfer to primitive, subsistence barter -- goods for goods. If you sell a kilo of meat then you get two kilos of coal or a few kilos of fertilizer for it. Perhaps in a few years you will get a tractor. For the time being we do not wish to introduce (?payment) in kind. We have not gotten there yet. But to have something to barter, we need coal, fertilizer and agricultural machinery. For the time being there is no coal. There is still some fertilizer at the state farms. We can distribute this among the farmers, and industry has to be retooled for the manufacture of agricultural implements. But in the mean time we will sell the excess machines of the state farms to the peasants.

However, all this has so far been introduced only in one or two voivodships. In most places the farmers wait for the time being, or to be more precise, they bide their time. They themselves do not deny either that there is plenty of food. [end recording]

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Reported

LD021250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, head of state and government was welcomed at Kossuth Square this morning.

The high-ranking guest, who is on an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, arrived at 1100 this morning at Ferihegy Airport. Accompanied by the reception committee, he was driven from Ferihegy Airport to the parliament building. Together with his hosts, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the honor guard. Attending the reception ceremony were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; members of the government; and leaders of diplomatic missions. After the official reception the guests were driven to their accommodation.

Talks between the two delegations will begin this afternoon.

Talks Begin 2 Nov

LD021904 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Yemeni talks opened here today.

The Yemeni delegation was festively welcomed before parliament building. The party and state delegation is led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary-general of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) and prime minister.

The Hungarian delegation is led by HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar.

The members of the delegation at the talks: Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP CC and president of the Presidential Council; Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; Foreign Minister Kalman Abraham; Colonel Istvan Olah, Deputy Defence Minister; and Lajos Benczekovits, ambassador to Aden.

The members of the Yemeni delegation at the talks: 'Ali Shihadi, candidate member of the YSP CC; Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP CC member and foreign minister; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP CC member and minister of construction; Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, candidate member of the YSP CC and deputy planning minister; deputy defence minister and commander-in-chief 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Aleywah, and Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, ambassador to Budapest.

The talks went off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of full agreement. Janos Kadar informed the guests of experiences in the building of socialism in Hungary. He spoke of the achievements, present economic situation, the goals, also the activities of the HSWP and the realization of the resolutions of the 12th HSWP Congress.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani spoke of the tasks facing his party, also the achievements in overcoming the colonial past and building the country, and the efforts to assure the social, economic and cultural progress of the Yemeni people.

There was an exchange of views on the cooperation of the two parties and countries. It was noted with satisfaction that the inter-party and inter-state relations developed well. The conferees expressed the wish to promote cooperation in the interest of both peoples.

U.S. TROOPS PART IN MIDEAST EXERCISES NOTED

LD031034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] American troops are to participate in military exercises which will be held in four Middle Eastern countries this month. The State Department in Washington has confirmed that Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman have placed their territories at the disposal of the military. More than 4,000 American soldiers will travel to the scene for the exercises.

APRO GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO SFRY

LD010054 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct (MTI) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by President Antal Apro returned to Budapest on Saturday afternoon from Yugoslavia after an official friendly visit there.

After his arrival here, Antal Apro gave a statement to MTI summing up his impressions of the tour and official talks in Yugoslavia with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly; Sergej Kraigher, president of the collective Presidency; Alexsandar Grlickov, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and with the heads of government of the Serbian and Croatian Republics as well as with leaders of the Vojvodina. He said inter alia that the delegation "had highly useful discussions that would advance relations between the two countries."

Antal Apro pointed out that the talks marked by a very cordial and frank atmosphere mainly covered bilateral relations including the development of Hungary's cooperation with the above-mentioned republics and the Vojvodina.

"A unanimous view emerged at our meetings and talks," said the head of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation, "that the good-neighbourly Hungarian-Yugoslav relations are developing fruitfully. We took a stand not only for further consolidating the links but we also sought ways and means for the concrete realization of these goals.

"We concurred that the political relations between our countries are good primarily due to the mutual intention for cooperation our parties and their leaders have. The firm and lasting bases of our relations are outlined in the documents adopted at the meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Janos Kadar.

"While surveying Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation, it was expressed that [words indistinct] cooperation has registered particularly a congenial development in the foregoing period. We agreed that endeavours should be made to step further in this [words indistinct] and to widen modern [word indistinct] of ties. This is mutually advantageous and is in our common interest. Our negotiating partners shared our view.

"It was said at several meetings and we, [words indistinct] repeated our stand that the southern [words indistinct] Hungary and the ethnic Hungarians in Yugoslavia play the role of bridge in our good-neighbourly relations," concluded Antal Apro.

SOMOGYI, PARTY DELEGATION END SFRY VISIT

LD311204 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI) -- The delegation of the Budapest party committee which under the leadership of Sandor Somogyi, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, has spent four days in Belgrade at the invitation of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Serbian Communists, returned to Budapest on Friday.

The delegation had talks with officials of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists, heard information on the efforts of the organizations of the LYC to promote the country's economy stabilization policy and on preparations for the 12th party congress due next year.

The Sandor Somogyi-led Budapest party delegation and the negotiating group of the Belgrade party committee led by Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Belgrade party committee, have had successful discussions about strengthening the cooperation of the two party committees.

The delegation was seen by Vlado Janzic, secretary of the LYC Central Committee.

BULGARIA'S STOYANOV PAYS VISIT 26-30 OCTOBER

LD311134 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI) -- At the invitation of Hungarian Home Minister Istvan Horvath, Colonel-General Dimitur Stoyanov, home minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid a visit to Hungary at the head of a delegation between October 26 and 30.

The ministers evaluated positively the results of cooperation achieved so far between the two ministries and determined the tasks of the coming period. Dimitur Stoyanov was received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

SOVIET MINISTER TOURS MACHINERY FACTORIES

LD021834 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 November (MTI) -- Following an invitation from Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, Antoliy Mayorets, Soviet minister of electronical industry, paid a visit to Hungary between Oct 26 and 31. He visited several factories building heavy current machinery, studied their production structure, technological level and to what extent they were interested in Hungarian-Soviet relations.

The ministers informed one another about the trends of development of the industry and tasks of the current five-year plan. They evaluated the bi-and multilateral cooperation in heavy current industry and established that realization of the objectives envisaged in the long-term cooperation program valid till 1990 was progressing well. Especially significant results have been attained in the joint development and production of machines and implements for the cable and lamp industries which encourage attempts to broaden this cooperation. The ministers agreed that the most welcome form of that would be the establishment of direct production cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet companies concerned.

A. Mayorets was seen also by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

INDUSTRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED

LD030220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] In Budapest, the GDR minister of light industry has signed a protocol on cooperation between the Hungarian and GDR light industries. Werner Buschmann held a discussion with Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, about the further development of relations.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS AWARD TO MSZMP'S SARLOS

LD310048 Budapest MTI in E .sh 1732 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI) -- The Presidential Council has conferred the Order of Merit of the Hungarian People's Republic on Istvan Sarlos.

He is a member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. He was decorated on his 60th birthday.

The distinction acknowledges his decades-long activity in the labour movement and outstanding merits in the construction of socialist society.

The order was handed over by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in parliament building today. HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar and HSWP CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth, members of the PC, were also there.

Then the HSWP PC gave a lunch in his honour, which was attended by PC members and members of the Secretariat. A toast was offered by Janos Kadar on behalf of the CC.

ACZEL VISITS SLOVAKIA, MEETS WITH LUCAN

LD012120 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Nov (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Slovakia on Saturday and Sunday at the invitation of Matej Lucan, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Government. During the business visit, the sides exchanged views over the state of cultural and educational cooperation between the two countries and about timely tasks pertaining to the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations. Also present at the comradely and friendly discussions was Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER FEHER DIES

LD011416 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] After a long, serious illness, Lajos Feher, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, president of the National Partisan Association and retired deputy premier, has died at the age of 64. Arrangements for his funeral will be made at a later date.

BRIEFS

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE -- A Hungarian party delegation visited France October 26-30, invited by the French Communist Party (FCP) CC. It was led by Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the HSWP CC and head of the Science, Education and Culture Department at the CC. The delegation studied the cultural activity of the FCP and had talks with Guy Hermier, member of the FCP PC and other leaders of the FCP. It was also seen by Gaston Plissonnier, member of the FCP PC and secretary of the CC. The delegation returned here yesterday night. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 31 Oct 81 LD]

SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM VIEWS GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

Walesa Participation in Talks

LD030556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission met in Gdansk today prior to the National Commission meeting tomorrow.

Among other things, a team was established to analyze the government's proposal to create a council for national accord. The National Commission's Presidium decided that the talks with the government on Solidarity's possible participation in the council's work will be conducted by the chairman of the union, Lech Walesa.

Team To Examine Social Council

LD030936 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov (PAP) -- Prior to the debates of the Solidarnosc union National Commission which start in Gdansk tomorrow, the commission's 18-member Presidium gathered at a session today to discuss the government proposals concerning the establishment of a mixed committee and other consultative and control bodies.

Some of the Presidium's members described the government proposals as an attempt to limit and break the union's initiative while others emphasized that they were "the first effort towards agreement with the society made by the government since August" and a sign of emerging possibilities for further negotiations.

The National Commission Presidium appointed a team for issues connected with the establishment of a social council for national economy. It comprises members of the Presidium: Grzegorz Palka, Jacek Merkel, Jan Waszkiewicz and Miroslaw Krupinski. The Presidium also appointed a team composed of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Zbigniew Bujak and Leszek Waliszewski, which is to examine the government proposal to form a council of national agreement. The Presidium has decided that possible negotiations with the government on this issue will be conducted by Solidarnosc Chairman Lech Walesa.

Members of the Solidarnosc Presidium also evaluated the current situation in the union. Reports on protest actions and the general strike of October 28 were presented by heads of regional chapters.

Gdansk Talks Agenda

LD031214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Report by Gdansk correspondent]

[Text] Before today's plenary session of the National Commission (KK) of NSZZ Solidarity, the commission Presidium met yesterday to discuss the agenda of today's deliberations. I am speaking with Marek Brunne, the union's KK press spokesman, about today's meeting agenda.

[Begin recording] [Brunne] The first point which necessarily reappears on the agenda is the assessment of the present situation in the country. As far as halting strike action is concerned, it is the general opinion that there will be no strikes unless there are valid reasons. The National Commission Presidium, when signing its appeal to Solidarity members, considered that strike actions had spread excessively and were perhaps not always well founded. Therefore, this essential point, namely, assessment by the KK as a whole of the KK appeal for an immediate halt to all strike actions and for coordination with the KK on reasons for any further protest actions, will certainly be a particularly important issue in the debates at the KK plenary session.

The point on the agenda concerning the assessment of the situation in the country also includes the adoption of an attitude to the proposals expressed by the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, concerning the setting up of two new national social bodies which, according to a preliminary assessment by the Presidium, seem to divide between them the powers which, in accordance with the union's original wishes, should belong to the social council of national economy.

The second initial point -- internal union matters, which were also raised in the KK Presidium appeal -- is an assessment of union discipline. At today's session the Presidium will present its own plan for curtailing arbitrary actions by works' commissions or individual members of the union, and will bind everybody to maintain certain forms of discipline so that the union as a whole will not be faced with certain faits accomplis without previous coordination as to their purposefulness. It results from consultations with certain chairmen of regional boards that they fully agree with this view.

[Question] I suppose that such a document must be preapred, albeit in the light of a recent statement by Marian Jurczyk which was not supervised by the National Commission.

[Answer] Of course, this was not a statement by a member of the National Commission. Mr Marian Jurczyk is chairman of a region and each of these regions is, to a great extent, independent. However, there can be no question of censoring statements by chairmen of regions made at meetings with workforces or members of our union. Nevertheless, I think that the need exists to coordinate these opinions not with the KK Presidium but rather with resolutions of the NSZZ congress, for instance, or with union statutes and its program. I think that it cannot be concealed that this statement is a problem for the union.

We have been informed that the Szczecin Voivodship Prosecutor's Office -- probably at the instigation of the General Prosecutor's Office -- [word indistinct] started an investigation or inquiry into this statement. Well, this announcement, to some extent, ties the hands of the National Commission as far as taking a stance on this subject in concerned, since such action would mean interference in the course of legal investigations. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION PLENUM OPENS 3 NOV

LD031152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The plenary session of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, announced for today, began at 1000 in the Gdansk old city hall. The session was preceded by a meeting of the commission's Presidium. Government proposals to set up a mixed commission and other consultative-control bodies were discussed at the meeting.

At today's plenary session the current situation in the country was assessed. A matter of supreme importance is to work out a stance on the proposal of Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to set up two new social bodies of national character. This concept of them corresponds, in general, to Solidarity's stance.

The next point, which contains intraunion subject matter, is an assessment of the union's discipline. At today's plenum, a draft document on restricting arbitrary activities by works commissions or Solidarity members so that the union as a whole is not faced with faits accomplis, will be presented. This point is closely connected with the latest speech by Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Szczecin region of Solidarity, the general implications of which are of dubious value for the union.

One can suppose that, on the basis of the so-called uncontrolled strikes which threaten to split the union, the National Commission will deal with this subject, too.

However, adopting a stance on this issue depends on the presentation of the full text of Marian Jurczyk's speech in connection with his letter to the speaker of the Sejm, in which he denies the credibility of the information published about his speech.

The session continues.

REACTION TO COMMENTS BY SOLIDARITY'S JURCZYK

Jurczyk Sends Letter to Sejm

LD022250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Following publication by the mass media of excerpts from a speech by Marian Jurczyk, member of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission and leader of Szczecin Solidarity, at a meeting in a furniture factory in Trzebiatow on 25 October, Marian Jurczyk has sent a letter to Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. In the letter Marian Jurczyk denies the truthfulness of the published information about his speech and considers the words about lack of political culture uttered during the Sejm session and addressed to him as part of vicious propaganda campaign which has been conducted for some time now against him.

The Solidarity Presidium of the Pomorze Zachodnie region has published a statement concerning attacks on the mass media against its leader Marian Jurczyk and it also doubts the credibility of press material concerning his speech in Trzebiatow.

In connection with Jurczyk's letter and the statement of Pomorze Zachodnie Solidarity, PAP has been authorized to state that the tape recording of Marian Jurczyk's speech at a meeting at the furniture factory in Trzebiatow, from which some quotes have been published, is available to the NSZZ Solidarity authorities.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticism

LD021826 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Nov 81

[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentary: "Dreams of a Szczecin Clairvoyant"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov (PAP) -- Marian Jurczyk, member of NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission and head of the regional board of this trade union in Szczecin, has recently been busying himself with a display of political adventurism, announcing at a meeting at a furniture factory in Trzebiatow that "the time for endearments is over." He then presented to his audience not a plan for trade union acitivity but ways for Solidarity to achieve power in Poland.

The authorities, who appear in Jurczyk's definition to be "Moscow representatives," are taking everything "by military vehicles and helicopters away to Moscow." And this must be one of the reasons for the food shortage in Poland. According to this tale, it is the army over which Solidarity has no control that is removing food stuffs. This is why at the present time "we are not in a position to normalize this, and we are not going to normalize it since no one will fight the army," he declared. Thanks to the well worked out tale of the shipments of foodstuffs from the country, Jurczyk will have occasion to raise his next demand, this time about establishing control over the army. However, he knows in advance that it will not come to that and, therefore, this newest tale can be exploited longer than that in the spring about concealment of foodstuffs in storehouses.

This constitutes a new "argument" aimed at sowing unrest among the population and inciting people to all sorts of disturbances, including attempts to justify the thesis put forward by Jurczyk to the effect that "Poland should become a neutral country." It is some months now that the idea of turning Poland into another Japan has been in fashion. Now, Jurczyk wants to turn the country on the Vistula River into another Switzerland.

But how can all this be done? The chief of the Szczecin Solidarity has an elaborate plan for putting his ideas into effect. First of all, he intends to have a deal with the authorities. Together with other extremists he has invented a superior form of protest: active strike. What is its essence? "Normal production continues," he explained to his listeners in Trzebiatow, "but the power is taken over by the strike committee of the enterprise concerned."

The adventurist speech made by Jurczyk in Trzebiatow met with a decisive condemnation at the Sejm session on Saturday. It was emphasized that it is necessary to render madmen harmless in good time, for the sake of the common good and the public peace.

'Irresponsibility' of Jurczyk

LD030956 Warsaw PAP in English 0841 GMT 3 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov (PAP) -- In a reference to the Szczecin Solidarity Chairman Marian Jurczyk's letter addressed to the Sejm, which describes the recent media reports on his pronouncements in Trzebiatow on October 25 as unreliable, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU recalled that Marian Jurczyk more than once publicly expressed sharp and unjust opinions about Poland's system, about the Polish United Workers' Party and Poland's alliance with the USSR.

His pronouncements were not free of insinuations and false accusations while his most recent statements contained calumnies -- quoted in reports of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY and conveyed by the Polish Radio -- such as calling the Polish Sejm, the government and the PUWP Central Committee traitors to the nation, TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out.

The daily accused Marian Jurczyk of the lack of responsibility for the publicly spoken word, of violating the basic norms of political culture and the principles of the law, and recalled that the protocol of postulates and decisions signed between the Szczecin Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission in August 1970, and initialled by Marian Jurczyk as the committee's chairman, states explicitly activity does not hit out in a criminal way at the socialist system and the fundamental interests of Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU also criticized the stand taken by the Presidium of Solidarity's Western Pomerania authorities who regard Marian Jurczyk's case to be yet "another provocation" against the union.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATIONS

Nonstrikers Demand Punishment

LD021410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] In Zielona Gora Voivodship a joint meeting was held among the majority of the nonstrikers in the workforce of Lubogora's state farm enterprise, the workers plant council of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union and the council of the secretaries of the PZPR basic party organizations [FOP]. A resolution was adopted demanding a just and objective assessment of the activity and achievements of this agricultural enterprise's directorate up to this time. The resolution expresses no consent to making conciliatory decisions and demands that it be made possible for the enterprise's leadership to confute the accusations made by the Lubogora strikers. The resolution demands the appointment of a special commission to carry out an exact assessment and analysis of the losses which have already been caused by the numerous cases of negligence in the housekeeping of the enterprise. It is also demanded that the persons directly guilty of the organization of the strike be made to face the music for their responsibility in causing such great losses.

Solidarity Ends Southern Strike

NC021359 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Workers at the southern town of Tarnobrzeg today agreed to call off the strike that paralysed the region since October 23, sources in the Solidarity free trade union federation said today.

The local Solidarity branch decided to return to work in response to an appeal from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who went to Tarnobrzeg today. The strike was originally called to protest food shortages.

Strikes Off During Walesa Tour

LD021856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, visited Tarnobrzeg Voivodship today. It follows from the communique of the regional strike committee that Walesa confirmed that the strike demands have been justified and lent his support to the workforces on strike. At the same time, in the name of well-interpreted Solidarity and in view of the need for a change in the methods and forms of conducting the struggle, the chairman of the National Committee appealed for a temporary suspension of the strike action so as to create the best conditions possible for talks to be held with the government commission.

At 1300 the regional strike committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Sandomierz region adopted a resolution for a temporary suspension of the strike action as such, while at the same time maintaining the state of strike alert throughout the region. One hour later a meeting between Lech Walesa and the workforce of Siarkopol sulphur mine and processing plant began in the square in front of the main gates of the enterprise. The meeting had been announced beforehand by the strike committee of the enterprise.

Later, the chairman of the National Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity arrived at Stalowa Wola. A Telex message sent by our correspondent says that the workforce of the Stalowa Wola foundry has come out in favor of suspending the strike and in favor of resuming work. Work at the foundry resumed during the second shift. Production has also been resumed today at the window glass factory at Sandomierz and the (?Predom-Dezamet) metallurgical plant at Nowa Deba.

Thus everything indicates that, after 11 days of the general strike in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, the social conflict which arose there is slowly coming to an end.

No Walesa, Workers Meeting

LD021440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Walesa, chairman of Solidarity's National Commission, is in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. The meeting announced for this morning by the works strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity in the Siarkopol sulfur mine and processing plant did not take place.

Striker Remuneration Decision

LD022232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] In connection with the continuing strike at the Sosnowiec Mine, the Dabrowa group of the coal industry asked the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to make a decision on the issue of remuneration for the strike.

A reply was received which said that the ministry of labor, wages and social affairs, after acquainting itself with the contents of the strike proclamation and with the manner of proclaiming the strike, explains that the strike was proclaimed without keeping the conditions required by the assumptions of the law on trade unions which the union took upon itself to observe in the agreement concluded with the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs on 30 March this year. It is thus impossible to compensate employees who are participating in such a strike for lost renumeration from the funds of work enterprises. The letter is signed by the head of the department, Dr Jerzy Pacho.

The executive of the party works committee at the Sosnowiec mine reviewed the above letter today. It decided to present to the authorities a proposal that employees who worked and those who earlier declared [words indistinct] but were prevented from working by the decisions of the strike committee in the Sosnowiec mine be given appropriate remuneration.

Sosnowiec Mine Still Striking

LD022332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] In the Sosnowiec mine after today's mass meeting the miners decided to continue the strike, although on the first shift coal was extracted, and the result was earmarked from the Lagissa power station, where as a result of the shortage of coal two generating sets are out of action.

The reason for continuing the protest, as the strike committee reports, is the failure by the administrative authorities of Katowice Voivodship to undertake talks.

The strike committee has conveyed to the premier a vote of no confidence in the voivoda.

Rock Salt Mine Workers Strike

LD022328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The workforce of the processing plant of the Klodawa rock salt mine began a strike this morning. Work underground and the extraction of salt are proceeding in the normal way as only surface workers are on strike.

Talks Attempted in Zyrardow

LD022136 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov (PAP) -- The strike in the main factories of Zyrardow has been going on already for 21 days now. The issue of payment for the duration of the strike is an obstacle to all the hitherto attempts to reach agreement made by the authorities and also recently by Solidarnosc.

In view of the fact that women prevail among workers, government representatives propose that sums amounting to 50 percent of the wages (?be paid) to the striking personnels as compensation. They also believe that the remaining 50 percent can be paid to the strikers after the factory strike committees reach agreement with managements of individual factories or self-government bodies, provided that the workers make up for the lost production caused by the strike.

All the [word indistinct] are tired by the (?prolonging) conflict. Attempts are being made to establish contacts to hold talks between representatives of the authorities and Solidarnosc.

Talks Underway in Koszalin

LD021324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Strike readiness continues in work enterprises of Koszalin Voivodship, but everything is on the way to being cleared up. The first working meetings between the voivodship authorities and the representatives of Pobrzeze region of Solidarity have already been held. Seven negotiating groups have been appointed. They are authorized to conduct talks on the problems of food and preparations for winter, improvement of working conditions and the health service, solving the problems of housing, education and collective farming, and also the question of the appointment of a social control commission and the solving of several industrial union problems in certain work enterprises in Koszalin Voivodship. The first talks with the negotiating teams have been announced for 6 November and the moment they begin strike readiness in the region will be called off.

Pobrzeze Strike Readiness Off

LD021630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The regional strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Pobrzeze region today called off strike readiness in the Koszalin Voivodship in response to the appeal by the National Commission. It is maintained only in four electronics industry enterprises and in 14 enterprises of other industries. Strike readiness in these enterprises will be called off when talks between voivodship authorities and Solidarity representatives begin. They are to be held in seven negotiating groups which were set up during the last working meeting between the two sides. The first talks in the groups have been announced for 6 November.

Szczecin Strike Postponed

LD021436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Tomorrow's strike announced by Szczecin Voivodship Solidarity construction workers has been postponed. The decision was made by the voivodship Solidarity Coordinating Commission of construction workers. The reason given is the change in the post of the minister of construction and construction materials industry and the hope connected with this for the undertaking and speedy completion of talks with the government side. However, a state of strike readiness continues at construction enterprises in Pomorze Zachodnie.

Indignation Expressed in Lodz

LD021836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The local committee of the NSZZ Solidarity in Lodz University had adopted a resolution expressing its indignation caused by noncompliance with the appeal of the National Commission and the continuation of strikes by certain plant commissions of the Solidarity union. The authors of the resolution demand a clear and resolute reaction from the National Commission regarding all those who do not abide by its appeals and recommendations.

Lodz Teachers' Union Strike Off

LD021200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] [Announcer] Now good news from Lodz:

[Unidentified correspondent] I have in front of me a resolution adopted by the regional strike committee of the Union of Polish Teachers in Lodz. The resolution announces that strike readiness has been suspended and that the 2-hour warning strike which was to have been held tomorrow has been called off.

Sit-In Staged at Radom School

LD021634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] In the rectorate building of the higher school of engineering in Radom, a sit-in strike is in progress, proclaimed by Solidarity's school committee. The unionists do not accept the recent election results for rector of this school. This was confirmed during today's press conference.

'Active' Strike Policy Scored

LD021506 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov (PAP) -- The tactic of "active" strike, announced by Solidarity, is a circumspect anticipated answer to two facts whose inevitability was obvious already last summer," remarked TRYVUNA LUDU and wrote:

"In spite of Solidarity's opposition and even more objections raised and some postponements won, the law on employee self-management, enacted by the Sejm on 25 September, is going to become the binding law and the deteriorating catastrophic market situation is likely to make the working people, including Solidarity members, reluctant to aggravate the situation further by disrupting production, as indicated by the course of the latest general strike.

"No existing document regulating the right to strike in Poland provides that a trade union or employee self-management could take over power in the enterprise from the state or co-operative administration as a result of strike. And this is precisely the lasting objective of 'active' sit-in strikes. If it were also to become a general strike, the result would be a takeover of power in the national economy."

TRYBUNA LUDU said in conclusion: "Representative Solidarity leadership circles have repeatedly denied with indignation the charge that they were trying to take over power in the country. But the tactic of the 'active' strike and announcement that it would be used do justify the suspicion. The slogan calling for power in enterprises to be in the hands of the crews camouflages the directive that power in Poland should be in the hands of those who are using the workers' trade union organization as a driving force and disguise.

The National Commission is scheduled to meet on November 3 to consider, among other things, the appointment of the union's disciplinary commission. The next few days will show how much influence on the course of events the Solidarity union's orientation free from political adventurism has retained. But in no circumstances and at no price the scheme applying to the tactic of 'active' strike stands any chance of success.

SOLIDARITY EXTREMISTS' ECONOMIC PLANS SCORED

LD030948 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 3 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov (PAP) -- The Armed Forces newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today wrote that the line of economic and sociopolitical solutions taken by the "Solidarity" extremists such as Prasyniuk, Wielowieyski, Modzelewski, Rulewski and Kurowski, to mention but some of them, runs counter to what the "Solidarity" masses want to achieve and to what the union's statute stipulates.

As one example the daily took issue with the mentioned extremists' cherished idea of Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund.

It follows from Rulewski's ideas, wrote the daily, that the crisis can be battled "only through a complete change of course under which enterprise self-government is manipulated to become attached to the IMF and the Polish currency will be tied to the West."

This shows that Rulewski and company "is not satisfied with the heretofore limitation of our sovereignty brought about by our to-date (financial) dependence on the Western centers of monopolistic capitalism. Our 'healer'... would like to take Poland as fast as possible into a second stage of 'independence' which means fixing this country entirely into the capitalist system," wrote ZOLINIERZ WOLNOSCI, adding that the International Monetary Fund "eventually ruins its victims", and how it leads in consequence to economic and political dependence.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on to say that in order to create desirable configurations, imperialism is most eager to prey upon economic crises when it can "manipulate the perturbed and disoriented masses."

"Is it in line with this scheme that in the poster advertising the first national congress of 'Solidarity,' the union was represented by a portrait of a toddler? After all, a baby like that has to be carried by the hand by somebody. In this case, as evidenced by the composition of the delegates to the congress, that somebody are: the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland].

"Hence it is imperative that the objects of this manipulation remove forthwith the scales from their eyes which shield from them the essence of the manipulators' aspirations, tear down the mask of their (manipulators') radical demagogy and confusion-sowing, and set about materializing their own aspirations that grow from the justified revolt of the entire nation against deformations and errors...."

SZCZECIN SOLIDARITY WEEKLY NOT PUBLISHED 30 OCT

LD021302 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] [No dateline received] -- The NSZZ Solidarity weekly, JEDNOSC (UNITY), which is published in Szczecin, did not appear on 30 October. The editorial board explained that the main reason for its nonappearance was the removal by the censor of an article by Piotr Buczkowski, entitled "Reform or Build Anew," on transformations in socialist society.

LECH WALESA SHOWS 'INCREDIBLE LACK OF REALISM'

PM021645 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 16

[Romolo Caccavale dispatch: "Poland's 1-Hour Strike This Afternoon"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- Polish workers throughout the country are due to strike from 1200 to 1300 this afternoon. Just 2 hours later, at 1500, the Fifth Polish United Worker's Party [PZPR] Central Committee Plenum will open, continuing its proceedings tomorrow. As is known, Friday will see the Sejm session devoted to launching a new government that should better reflect Polish society's present political order.

As the strike approaches, initiatives and appeals not to desert places of work and not to follow Solidarity's directives are multiplying. Monday night saw the release of a document of the cooperation committee of the PZPR and the two minor parties -- the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party -- accusing "the Solidarity extremists" of obstructing every initiative aimed at resolving "the underlying difficulties assailing social life and hindering the economy."

Our problems, the document states, "can only be resolved with a reasonable dialogue strengthening the democratic socialist state," involving "all reasonable and responsible forces." Hence the appeal for "the whole of society to support the policy of accord and renewal" which is being countered by "the 28 October strike, which serves only the groups that do not conceal their aim of overthrowing socialism and gaining power." The Armed Forces newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI highlights in two articles the fact that "every work stoppage in military production has direct repercussions on the country's defense." The official news agency PAP talks, in a commentary, in terms of "the terrorism of strikes" -- a phenomenon alien "to our political tradition and culture."

Lech Walesa visited Zyrardow yesterday and fanned the flames by maintaining that it was a mistake to ask for the local strikes to be halted. With an incredible lack of realism the Solidarity chairman accused the Soviet Union of "turning off the oil" so as to sow disorder and conflict and maintained that Solidarity "has loyal friends that help it without asking anything in return." Maybe, but the fact remains that at present Soviet supplies provide the entire oil consumption of Poland, which does not have the money to buy any elsewhere, and that if the USSR really did "turn off the faucets" the country would be paralyzed.

LISBON EXPRESSO INTERVIEW WITH BRATKOWSKI

PM301635 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 9

[Carlos Fino interview in Moscow with Association of Polish Journalists Chairman Stefan Bratkowski: "Troops Will Not Fire on People" -- date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] How has a new group of journalists now emerged, seeking -- and securing -- membership of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ], and representing Poland, which already had here its representative journalists' association?

Stefan Bratkowski: The decision was a great surprise to us, since it runs absolutely counter to the IOJ rules. Our association was a cofounder of the IOJ, and for that reason we might have expected to be treated fairly. The surprise is all the greater since that group of journalists, who now say that they represent a trade union, also belong to our association. Thus a problem of double representation in the IOJ has been created. I intervened, twice asking the IOJ chairman to ask those journalists whether or not they were members of our association, but he would not reply. We are confronted with a classic instance of manipulation which, moreover, is unnecessary and augurs ill for this organization's internal atmosphere. Of course, we are not satisfied with what has happened, and the members of our association in Poland will not be satisfied, either. A precedent has been created, and other organizations could also seek membership.

There are other journalists' organizations in Poland. Solidarity has two independent organizations -- one for press agency journalists and another for radio and television journalists. Now they will also be entitled to seek membership of the IOJ, although they are already represented here by our association. The same applies to another trade union group which comprises about 5,000 of our members. The association's total membership is currently 10,000, although we hope to enroll the new generation of journalists -- some 2,000 people -- whom the former leadership of the seventies arbitrarily kept out. These are primarily young people.

The situation is even graver if we bear in mind that we are leaders who were democratically elected by secret ballot, representing the majority of Polish journalists, whereas the group which turned up here represents nothing. They held no democratic congress, as we did, and so have no democratic authority, in addition to being just a few hundred, as they themselves said. It is a group which was set up in opposition to Solidarity and which is now appearing in opposition to ourselves, with the paradox that they do not wish to leave our association....

EXPRESSO: How do you feel after being expelled from the party after almost 3 decades of membership?

Stefan Bratkowski: As I wrote in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, I will remain the man I was. This is my reply. But I can add that the party's decision to pit its members against those of Solidarity and to seek to separate the two things rigidly is a suicidal action and hence a mistake. The great majority of the workers who were simultaneously in Solidarity and in the party will stay with Solidarity, while the party could shrink even further and be transformed into a group of officials and apparatchiks....

We of the generation of the Polish October, of the late fifties, attempted in fact to make the party a party of the workers, the working people and socialism....

EXPRESSO: And failed?

Stefan Bratkowski: I am a very patient man. Things must be considered in perspective....

"Jaruzelski Is No Politician"

EXPRESSO: What has changed in Poland with Jaruzelski's appointment [designacao] as party first secretary?

Stefan Bratkowski: I believe that Jaruzelski is a far more open man than Kania. Kania was a man of good will, but he was not a man for making prompt decisions. All his decision came too late. I hope that Jaruzelski will be a leader capable of moving faster and will be a good decisionmaker, since he is well acquainted with the intellectuals and knows how to set up groups of people for working and consulting. Previously, there was no concern at government level to have groups of experts and advisers. These which existed were only an ornament. Now Jaruzelski is an intelligent man, but he is above all a military man. Moreover, he did not wish to be a politician; it was the circumstances, the situation, which forced him to become one. Nevertheless, I believe that the path leading to the conclusion of a social contract between the government and the movement is clearer now. At least, that is what I hope....

EXPRESSO: But do you not believe that with this concentration of powers there are also conditions for an increase in restrictive and even repressive measures?

Stefan Bratkowski: No, that is impossible. Jaruzelski is an army general, not a dictator. Moreover, it is impossible to set the army against the people, since the Polish troops are of the Solidarity generation; they are young men of 18-22 years of age, belonging to a generation which supports Solidarity. It is impossible to expect them to fire on their brothers and/or their parents.

"Agreement Is Necessary"

[Answer continues] That is not the point. The main thing is to find the way to reduce tensions, improve the general atmosphere in the country and open up paths toward a social agreement. I hope that Jaruzelski is in a better position and more able to achieve this, looking at matters from the government's viewpoint, of course. All social forces are prepared for dialogue -- the church and Solidarity, with Walesa as its leader -- and I believe that it is possible to find a solution.

It is absurd to accuse Solidarity of seeking to seize power or of being a government in the making, partly because it is not qualified to do so. It has no candidates for the government's central institutions. Nor does the church wish to hold power. Agreement is not difficult. All the tensions have been caused by the government's mistakes more than by Solidarity's ill will. Of course, there are many young people in the movement with a large measure of aggressiveness. But that is not the great, vast, majority of Solidarity....

EXPRESSO: And the party hardliners? Are they not in a position to seize power and impose their own line on the party and state?

Stefan Bratkowski: Jaruzelski is the best defense for them, in the sense that those groups are too much in a minority to hold power. We must not forget the experience of the seventies -- power literally disappeared within a few hours. And General Jaruzelski is in fact the umbrella which protects those groups, which, without a premier of his stature, represent absolutely nothing. They are afraid of the future. It is fear which creates their aggressiveness.

"Every Country Is Unique"

EXPRESSO: Do you believe that what is happening in Poland could happen in the other Eastern bloc countries?

Stefan Bratkowski: The style of increasing Polish democracy and of rebellious Polish democracy is a path which we choose for ourselves. It is not for export. Every country in this bloc is absolutely different from the others. We Poles are different from the Czechs and Germans and utterly different from the Russians. Every nation must seek its own solution. We do not wish to export anything. On the contrary, we wish to guarantee our alliance with them, although being different.

EXPRESSO: How do you believe matters will evolve?

Stefan Bratkowski: I believe that we will continue along the normal Polish path of the last 14 months -- a period of tension, followed by negotiations, a lull, a further period of great tension. Step by step....

EXPRESSO: And do you not believe that there is a danger of regression?

Stefan Bratkowski: That is impossible. We will continue along a path of greater democratization.... That is natural, especially for the present, at the level of the local authorities. As for parliament, we will continue to insist on the setting up of a second chamber. But more time is necessary to discuss.... At the level of the local authorities, I believe that it is possible to move faster. It is all a problem of training and education. In Poland there is a high level of education.... Not only in the cities but also in the countryside. It is a matter of a new social situation. In this respect there is a similarity with other countries in this bloc. Generations have received a very high level of education, and these people's ambitions are necessarily different from those of previous generations. This situation will influence many things.

Contacts With Russians

EXPRESSO: The classic question: Are or are not the Russians a problem for you?

Stefan Bratkowski: You should bear in mind that the Russians are able and cautious politicians. They are very well acquainted with the situation in Poland. I have had contacts with many people here....

EXPRESSO: Including officials?

Stefan Bratkowski: Yes, of course....

EXPRESSO: Even belonging to the Central Committee?

Stefan Bratkowski: Close to the Central Committee, too. And I can say that they are well informed about what is happening. Of course, there are many things which they do not understand, owing to the difference in traditions, culture and so forth, but they wish to understand.

And that is the most important thing. The fact is that the situation is utterly different from previous crises in this bloc. Of course, the Russians do not accept it easily and are seeking to find solutions -- their own. But it does not seem to me that matters are taking the same course as in previous crises. I found a serious attitude toward the Polish problem. We can expect from the Soviet Union a cautious and skillful policy, which it is in fact capable of conducting....

EXPRESSO: Do you or do you not consider an economic boycott to be possible?

Stefan Bratkowski: A boycott would be no weapon against us. We could live even without oil. It would be a tragedy, of course.... But they know that we know that the USSR is our natural economic partner and ally. But we, too, must realize that in fact there is no other better economic partner. They can sell us raw materials without being in hard currency [as published]. For their part, they can absorb our output which does not have sufficient quality to compete on Western markets.

EXPRESSO: So are you optimistic about the future?

Stefan Bratkowski: Yes, I am optimistic. Moreover, we have no other alternative....

TV DOCUMENTARY ON HUNGARIAN UPRISING SHOWN

AU301154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 81 p 5

["WK" review: "The 1956 Hungarian Events on the Television Screen" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON 23 OCTOBER, THE FIRST TELEVISION PROGRAM PRESENTED A MORE THAN 90-MINUTE SHOW, "HUNGARY 1956." The show coincided with the 25th anniversary of the tragic events that occurred in that country from 23 October to 4 November 1956. Those events have been highlighted in scientific papers, books and many political publications issued in Hungary not only on the occasion of the anniversary, but also in past years. We in Poland have been familiar only with some of them.

For this reason it was good that the millions of our country's TV viewers were given a chance to familiarize themselves with an attempt to give a comprehensive picture of the events, of their causes, of the mechanisms and conditions that brought about the counterrevolution. The show included a more than 60-minute discussion prepared by Hungarian Television with the participation of prominent historians and party figures. It also included a documentary showing scenes of human tragedies, acts of bestiality and examples of lynch law.

The interesting discussion, directed honestly and without pretending to exhaust the whole subject, shows four main causes of the 1956 events: the erroneous, factional and dogmatic policy pursued by the Rakosi-Geroe clique; the activity of the Imre Nagy and Geza Losonczy party opposition wing; the activity of the internal counterrevolutionary forces, fascist elements and so forth; and the subversive activity of international imperialism. Although the then Working People's Party leadership performed self-criticism as early as 1953, the correct conclusions were not put into effect. Within the Working People's Party, the struggle was gradually intensifying between two groups: Rakosi's factional and dogmatic group and Nagy's revisionist group which deepened contradictions within the party and paralyzed its ability to act.

The Hungarian participants in the discussion emphasized that only the reborn Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party had provided the chance to put an end to the situation destroying the party.

WAS THE COUNTERREVOLUTION ALL THAT OCCURRED IN HUNGARY IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1956 FOLLOWING THE GREAT 23 OCTOBER MANIFESTATION IN BUDAPEST, WHICH TRIGGERED THE FURTHER EVENTS? The discussion participants answered that question affirmatively, emphasizing that what happened then with state power -- who seized it, what forces had a say, and what was the scope of the interference by imperialist centers -- should be regarded as a fundamental criterion in assessing the 1956 events. The balance sheet after the bloody events showed almost 30,000 killed and wounded within 10 days, thousands disabled and 350,000 persons without shelter.

After repelling the counterrevolution with the armed assistance of the USSR, the new leadership made an important step, clearly separating the working people's movement from counterrevolutionary forces. The discussion participants said that it was also highly important for consolidation within the party and country as well as for further advances in constructing socialism that the MSZMP was not afraid to speak frankly about the past, and -- indeed -- had not been afraid of reforms which helped eliminate contradictions and mobilize the working masses.

THE 23 OCTOBER PROGRAM CONTRIBUTED A GREAT DEAL TOWARD OUR INFORMATION ABOUT THE HUNGARIAN EVENTS. IT WAS ALSO A LESSON OF HISTORY, LET US HOPE, NOT MERELY FOR THE HUNGARIANS.

WORK OF MILITARY OPERATIONAL GROUPS REPORTED

LD022024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] It has been a week now since the formation of military regional operational groups by the army. The groups are composed of servicemen from the Pomeranian, Silesian and Warsaw Military Districts, and operate in over 2000 towns and villages throughout the country. So far the balance of the work has been favourable. Every day they solve various problems and help to settle many urgent issues. Negative signs in the economy are being eliminated, and everyday life has been made easier. Army groups have been received with great kindness but also with an exaggerated belief that after their intervention radical improvements will take place; disorder, speculation, and other social plagues will disappear.

Here, the regional administrations should be made aware that operational groups are to help regional authorities in settling certain matters but not to do it for them.

Groups Work in Pila, Gdansk

LD020946 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In accordance with a resolution of the Council of Ministers, 16 local operational groups have been appointed in Pila Voivodship. They are operating in all towns and parishes except for Pila and Walcz. The 2-3 person groups consist of officers of the Polish People's Army and of noncommissioned officers who have had their military service extended by 2 months.

Local operational groups have also begun to operate in Gdansk Voivodship. These groups are made up of soldiers. Among other things, various types of control work are being carried out by 26 groups of the navy. The first effects of this work are already visible. For instance, excessive coal reserves have been established in many factories, enough for up to 3 years.

LEGAL SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CHARGES, INDICTMENTS

LD022024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Statement by Stanislaw Lomot, press spokesman of the Public Prosecutor's Office; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] By 30 October 1981, officials of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs instigated 218 preliminary proceedings against persons charged with abusing their executive positions in the administrative, economic and party systems for the unlawful purpose of using material for personal gain. In these cases, charges were preferred with regard to 242 persons, of whom so far 99 have been arrested. Thirty-one of the suspects held in recent years executive posts in agencies, offices or institutions of central authorities.

The content of the charges covers, among other things, the misappropriation of public property through commissioning construction work and building repairs without payment; falsification of documents; unjustified overvaluation of assets, receiving of such assets as foreign currency, money or valuables; deriving other profits, infringement of regulations covering the operation of the system for automobile vouchers and an immediate sale of vouchers -- or cars -- obtained in this way at free market prices; buying up foreign currencies in the branches of the Polish National Bank by means of preparing documents in the names of fictional persons; falsification of data concerning the results of economic activities, and profiteering in sales of commodities in great demand, especially building materials.

By 30 October, indictments will be lodged in a total of 57 cases -- against 122 persons including the former Minister of Mining Jan Kulpinski; Eugeniusz Paka, former deputy minister in the former Ministry of Food, Industry and Procurement; former Leszno Voivoda Stanislaw Radosz; former Opole Voivoda Henryk Stachowiak; former Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs Maciej Szczepanski and Eugeniusz Patyk; deputy voivodas of Skierniewice, Poznan and Elblag; former heads of departments of PZPR voivodship committees in Ostroleka and in Konin; former office head at the Ministry of Power industry and atomic energy and managing directors of a building consortium and a construction combine.

By year's end work will be concentrated on completing all the proceedings instigated in these cases. In cases which are not yet complete it is necessary, among other things, to arrive at a procedural confirmation of submissions forwarded by the organs of control. This requires a great deal of labor-absorbing and far-reaching activities. What is at stake is that no one who is guilty should escape being brought to account. At the same time the action of the public prosecutor's agencies must be based on strict adherence to the law in force.

REPORTAGE ON COMMUNIQUES, INCENTIVES FOR FARMERS

Communique on Sales to Farmers

LD312205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

["Text" of communique issued by the government press office -- date not given]

[Text] In recent months there has been a considerable decline, throughout the country, in the deliveries of fatstock for slaughter, both for pork and beef, to the state-owned procurement centers. This phenomenon has not been adequately halted by the recently introduced increase in procurement prices. The decline in procurement has been the immediate cause of the considerable deficit in the supply of meat to the market. Consequently there have been prolonged and recurrent delays in the supply of goods provided for under the rationing system. Against this background there has been much anxiety in several parts of the country. Occasionally it has assumed the dimension of protests on the part of the urban population who failed to receive supplies guaranteed by their ration cards.

At the same time, there is growing profiteering based on the individual buying-up of meat from farmers at prices much higher than those envisaged by the official price list at procurement centers. The Council of Ministers instructed the ministers concerned, with a view to increasing the output and procurement of fatstock for purposes connected with the supply to the population of meat and meat products, to introduce, as of 1 November 1981, the sale of certain articles other than foodstuffs -- the list of which will be broadcast in a moment -- exclusively to individual farmers delivering fatstock for pork and beef to state-owned procurement centers as well as to increase the interest paid on savings obtained from payments received for such deliveries.

This is an emergency decision adopted for only 2 months. It is imperfect in many ways but its objective is to increase the procurement of fatstock so as to improve the supply of meat to the population of the cities.

The tempoerary limitation of the general sale of these articles doe not affect miners who can continue to buy them within the system of purpose-saving [as heard], under resolution No 199 of the Council of Ministers. This is so because such sales constitute one of the means for obtaining the increased extraction of hard coal and other mined materials. These goods will also continue to be sold to young married couples within the framework of their credit grants.

In view of the allocation of certain commodities other than foodstuffs for sale to private farmers, the implementation of supply contracts made with buyers on the basis of down payments has been suspended until 31 January 1982. This concerns only the articles on the list which we shall broadcast in a moment. In order that the deliveries under such contracts made earlier between trading organizations and the buyers are ensured, the Council of Ministers decided to postpone the time limit for the implementation of the contracts until the period after 31 January 1982.

It is important that, in the case of a change in prices, the customer will have the right to acquire the goods embraced by the prepayment, at the price in force in the originally designated date of receipt.

The resolution at the same time makes it incumbent on the voivodas to halt the sale of these goods in the general commerce network, until the selection in the towns and villages of shops authorized exclusively to sell goods to private farmers in exchange for the delivered slaughter livestock.

Acting on the basis of the resolution of the Council of Ministers the minister of domestic trade and services will instruct the directors of the enterprises and the chairmen of the cooperatives to introduce in their jurisdiction uniform principles for the private farmers to acquire goods which are being sent to the countryside in order to increase the procurement of livestock.

Sales according to this procedure will begin, at the lates, on 9 November this year.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services explains that the kind and quantity of goods available for sale to farmers has been determined according to (?calculations) established for the individual voidodships. On this basis, the voidas will send these items to the individual parishes, accepting the principle of a single -- on a voivodhsip-wide basis -- relationship between the value of these items and the value of the livestock procurement.

Managers of the commerce centers have pledged, moreover, to ensure for the farmers complete information on the conditions for obtaining the right to acquire attractive goods, and on the place of their purchase.

The sale of goods contained in the list given below takes place after the delivery of the animals to the procurement points. The farmer has the right to purchase goods in the selected shop which is appropriate to his place of residence, or at another commercial center, according to the relationship between the value of the purchased items and the value of the livestock sold. In November and December this relationship is expressed with a ratio of one to five.

For example, for delivered livestock worth Z25,000 the farmer will be able to purchase items worth Z5,000, except that agricultural machinery and building materials are sold on the basis of a separate allocation, only to those persons who have delivered livestock for slaughter/breeding, animal produce or other agricultural produce, in a quantity corresponding to the above-mentioned relationships. Purchases are on a first-come first-served basis according to the date of receipt of the allocation.

Hard coal is sold to farmers on the basis of separate regulations — the existing ones. Private cars are sold to farmers on the basis of lotteries, organized on a voivodship-wide scale by the Bank of Food Economy. [bank name as heard]

Rights to purchases for deliveries of pork and beek livestock in November and December will also be implemented after 31 December 1981, not later, however, than by 31 January 1982. In the case of a change in prices for goods included in the index after 1 January 1982, the farmer retains the right to purchase them at the new prices in quantities arising from the relationship between the value of livestock delivered and the value of the goods before the price change.

Purchasing rights are determined by: Allocations by name, issued on the basis of the decisions of Resolution No 33 of the Council of Ministers of 20 February 1981, and of other regulations regulating the principles of selling building materials; certificates of livestock delivery to the procurement points, issued by the cooperative bank.

The commerce centers conduct a register by name of sales on the basis of data contained in the certificates of the Cooperative Bank, stating at the same time on the back of the certificate, the farmer's completion of the purchase of specific goods, their quantity and value.

The register is to provide evidence for a shop to settle its accounts, and will control the proper procedure of the sale. At the same time, the Council of Ministers adopted a decision which will allow cooperative banks to open special saving accounts for individual farmers to enable them to accumulate proceeds obtained after the sale of slaughter animals delivered to the procurement points.

Savings deposits of private farmers will earn an interest of 10 percent per annum in one year, and 15 percent if the account is kept over one year.

The decisions create conditions for improvements of supplies in rural areas of some industrial goods, and provide a considerably higher interest rate for their profits.

Here is the list of articles earmarked for exclusive sale to private farmers who supply slaughter animals during the period from 1 November to 31 December 1981:

Industrial consumer goods: automatic washing machines, rotary washing machines and spin dryers, freezers, refrigerators, sewing machines, radio sets, black and white and color television sets, tape recorders, furniture in general, including table sets, combined sets, fitted kitchens, bedrooms, bicycles, motorcycles, mopeds, passenger cars -- Fiat 126, tractor and agricultural machine tires, building materials, cement, wall fixtures, roofing felt, lumber and metallurgical goods.

Agricultural machinery: tractors P25, C330 and C360, sheaf binders, lime spreaders RCW, manure spreaders -- single and double axle models, grain seeders, [word indistinct] tractor mowers, rotary mowers, tractor hay tedder, tractor trailers, tractor planters for potatoes, fodder bundler orkan, horse drawn rake, horse drawn hay tedders, threshers MZT 4 and MSC 73, double-furrow plows and three-furrow plows, three and five finger harrows, hung cultivators, grain mills SD1, universal shredders, electric motors -- three phase and one phase -- straw cutters, horse-drawn diggers, horse drawn seeders, disk harrows, agricultural barrels, horse drawn mowers and plows, combustion engines, ventilators and carts fitted with rubber wheels.

Savings Scheme Announced

LD310040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] As of 1 November, a resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning savings deposits of private farmers deposited in special bank accounts comes into force.

According to this resolution, cooperative banks agree to open special savings accounts in which private farmers will be able to accumulate money obtained through the sale of cattle and hogs for slaughter delivered to the purchasing centers.

If deposits are left on account for a period of up to 1 year, the interest paid will amount to 10 percent. If deposits are left on account for longer than a year, the interest payable to the farmers will amount to 15 percent.

At the same time, according to the resolution the minister of internal trade and services, in agreement with the minister of metallurgical industry and machine engineering industry, is to ensure that an appropriate pool of agricultural machines and other industrial durables is available for private farmers who make purchases with money obtained through livestock sales.

(Bohdan Wladon), chairman of the foodstuffs industry bank, said in a conversation with a PAP journalist that this resolution gives considerable privileges to farmers who deliver livestock to state purchasing centers. The highest bank interest paid in our country is 10 percent. It only effects the so-called PKO [Polish Savings Bank] deposit bonds which stipulate that withdrawals can only be made after a few years. The creation of the current, more attractive form of savings for farmers, and the fact that it has been possible to link it with the opportunity to purchase the means of production and industrial goods out of these funds, should encourage producers to increase deliveries and make savings at the same time.

Livestock Procurement Deficit

AU301421 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Livestock Procurements Continues To Be Short"]

[Text] In accordance with information issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, livestock procurement in the country continues on a low level. For example, on 22 October 4,626 tons of livestock were purchased. The total procured since the beginning of the month has reached 66,200 tons, or a mere 57.8 percent of the monthly target.

Harvest, Sowing Activities

LD301036 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Koszalin]

[Summary] Autumn fieldwork is nearing completion in the central coastal area. In Slupsk Voivodship, 86 percent of the planned winter grain crops area has been sown, but corn still has to be gathered from 3 percent of the sown area. Autumn fieldwork in the central coastal area is running 10 days early compared to last year's work. In Pila Voivodship, 37 hectares of potatoes still have to be lifted and sugar beets have to be lifted from 660 hectares. Weather permitting, sugar beets lifting should be completed within 1 week. In Pila Voivodship, winter plowing has been completed on about 30 percent of the area.

WARSAW REPORTS FREE SATURDAY MINING STATISTICS

LD010340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Ministry of Mining and Power over 53 percent of the morning shift workforce in hard coal mines worked voluntarily on today's free Saturday. Over (?61) percent of the miners who are employed directly at the coalface came to work.

ECONOMIC DATA ON FIRST 9 MONTHS PUBLISHED

LD302323 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (PAP) — As can be seen from data released by the economic paper RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, Poland exported goods worth over 10,000 million dollars during three quarters of 1981, that is, by almost 3,000 million less than in the same period of 1980. These 10,000 million account for less than 70 percent of the provisions of the annual plan.

The value of Polish exports to socialist countries during the three quarters amounted to some 5,500 million dollars, that is by 10 percent less than a year ago; on the other hand, imports are higher than in 1980 and reached some 7,500 million dollars. Poland's deficit in trade with socialist countries is concentrated in her trade with the USSR which carries the main burden of crediting the Polish economy. The trade with the remaining socialist countries was on the whole balanced, in keeping with the adopted principle that they depend on each other as for the degree to which their export and import plans are implemented.

The biggest drop in export sales to socialist countries occurred in hard coal (by almost 40 per cent less) and copper (23 per cent less). On the other hand, by 150 per cent more radio sets were sold.

So far, there are no signs of improvement in Polish exports to capitalist countries. At the end of September 1981, they totaled 4,500 million dollars, accounting for only 75 percent of exports in the same period of 1980. The case was similar with imports whose value for the three quarters of 1981 amounted to 5,000 million dollars, accounting also for 75 percent of the 1980 volume.

The permanently growing deficit in food trade is a serious burden for Poland's balance of payments in relations with capitalist countries. At the end of September 1981, it amounted to a record sum of 1,800 million dollars (it reached only 1,600 million dollars in the entire 1980). This stems first of all from a remarkable increase in the purchases of meat and butter. (In the past 9 months, these purchases totalled 600 million dollars).

BYDGOSZCZ PRISON INMATES STAGE SIT-IN STRIKE

LD311006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] There are more conflicts in the Bydgoszcz prison. The echoes of the mutiny, combined with the escape of 188 inmates, has not yet died away -- 13 are still at large -- when a new conflict broke out in the penitentiary in Potulice near Naklo.

A group of 275 inmates working in the prison varnish factory in Potulice have declared a sit-in strike on the factory premises. After the intervention of the forces of order, the inmates set fire to the varnish factory which resulted in the destruction of valuable furniture.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MESSAGE ON ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD301306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1840 GMT 29 Oct 81

["Text" of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society message read at 29 October meeting in Warsaw -- recorded; speaker not identified]

[Text] We, the signatories of this message -- workers, peasants, intelligentsia, Polish-Soviet Friendship Society activists, activists of other social organizations, representatives of the older generation and of young people -- on the eve of the 64th anniversary, of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], in a situation where our country's most vital interests are threatened by the destructive actions of the internal counterrevoutionary forces supported by foreign anticommunist centers are feeling great responsibility, are expressing our attitude as follows:

Taking advantage of the difficult situation caused by the profound economic, political and moral crisis, the extreme rightwing groups which have infiltrated the NSZZ Solidarity leadership are conducting an indiscriminate campaign against the government and the PZPR, striving to abolish the people's power in Poland and to weaken our country's bonds with the socialist community. They have unleashed anti-Soviet propaganda and they are attempting to turn the mood of social discontent against the Soviet Union and other socialist states. They are trying to weaken our alliances and friendship and cooperation with them.

One of the most irresponsible is the so-called message to the working people of Eastern Europe, adopted at the first Solidarity congress in Gdansk, which testifies to the interference in the internal affairs of these countries. The enemies of socialism falsify and [words indistinct] give a one-sided interpretation to the historic truths and facts. Illegal leaflets, brochures, provocative slogans, and insinuations are being published. There are cases of conducting open anti-Soviet subversion.

The instigators of the anti-Soviet hysteria [words indistinct] are attempting to [words indistinct] to our neighbors on how they are to organize their own life, presenting the state of anarchy in Poland as a pattern of freedom worthy of imitation. This hostile anti-Soviet campaign eventually led to such disgusting deeds as the desecration of the graves of the Soviet soldiers who fell and are resting (?in eternal slumber) in Polish soil. The perpetrators are young and disoriented people. [words indistinct] Whoever destroys the grave of a man who liberated his town is raising his hand against his own town. Whoever destroys the graves of soldiers who liberated Poland is raising his hand against the fatherland.

The community must put a stop to the anti-Soviet campaign. We state categorically that the friendship, alliance and brotherhood of our nations are the guarantee of the development of free Poland.

The GOSR created a new set of forces in Europe [words indistinct] and conditions for the creation of an independent Poland. The tragic years of World War II proved to us on whom we can really count. Freedom came from the East and our nation was saved from genocide. It was the attitude of the Soviet Union which ensured our return to the Piast lands, to Wroclaw and Szczecin, to Gdansk and Opole, to Olsztyn and Zielona Gora, to Koszalin and to Slupsk. Only the alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact guarantees [words indistinct] in Poland. What would happen to Poland, to our rights to the Odra and Nysa Luzycka if, deprived of this alliance, we had to face the German revisionists? [passage indistinct]

We are aware of the fact that we are uttering obvious truths but recent events convince us that it is necessary to remind you of these obvious truths. [passage indistinct]

The PZPR is the guarantor of the Polish-Soviet alliance not only because the party expresses historic rights but also because it bases the concept of friendship and brotherhood on the broad ideological base and on the common aims of the political systems. [passage indistinct]

We appeal to all Poles: Let us defend together our friendship with the Soviet Union. Let us oppose anything that threatens this friendship, anything which undermines the mutual trust, because such things strike at Poland's interests and weaken the strength and position of Poland in the world.

We appeal to Polish scholars and particularly to Polish historians and teachers: Let us speak the truth, let us put an end to the false interpretation of recent events; let us struggle against the falsification of history.

We appeal to young people: Do not allow yourselves [words indistinct] insinuation and find out the truth about the past and about the present by yourselves. Remember that 600,000 of your [word indistinct] perished on Polish soil so that we can all live now.

We address the state authorities: Decisive measures are needed where the law is infringed and the good name of the Polish nation is undermined.

We address the nations of the Soviet Union on the eve of the 64th GOSR Anniversary: It is not the perpetrators of the anti-Soviet provocations or the counterrevolutionary forces which express the sentiments and aims of the Poles. We shall defend the friendship and brotherhood of our nations against the plots of our enemies because this is required by our nations and because such is the historical interest of socialist Poland. [applause]

MATERIALS CONCERNING BRATKOWSKI SITUATION

CKKP Reviews Charges

PM021131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[PAP report on 21 October PZPR "Central Party Control Commission Plenum" in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] The participants in the meeting familiarized themselves with the documented charges on which the decision to expel Stefan Bratkowski from the party made by the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] Adjudicating Committee was based.

According to the charges, S. Bratkowski's activities, which started during the precongress period and are still being actively pursued as well as the stance which he represents in the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] as its chairman, have been increasingly inconsistent with the party line. During the precongress period he published a number of controversial articles in which he stated increasingly clearly his individual position with respect to party policy. His "open letter to my fellow comrades" written prior to the Ninth Central Committee Plenum, which was sent to SDP voivodship sections and later disseminated by Solidarity, was an obvious example of this. Irrespective of its intentions, that letter objectively caused much harm to the party. It was used by some wrong people and organizations to sow confusion and spread disinformation in party ranks. The CKKP drew S. Bratkowski's attention to his blameworthy behavior and warned him that he should express his views both in a responsible manner and in appropriate party forums. S. Bratkowski's further activities have undoubtedly made it clear that he has failed to draw any appropriate conclusions from the cautionary talk at the CKKP office. This has been made apparent by the following facts:

On 9 June 1981 the SDP Presidium led by him proclaimed a so-called state of party readiness on the very day when the 10th Central Committee Plenum was deliberating and invited representatives of so-called horizontal structures to SDP Headquarters in order to organize pressure on Central Committee members and influence the course of their deliberations.

On the eve of the Ninth PZPR Congress S. Bratkowski prepared and distributed a document entitled "Congress Minimum" in which he stated on behalf of the party's "rank and file" in 25 points the conditions which the congress would have to fulfill to be considered a success. In that document he assessed the situation in the country in a one-sided manner, perceiving a threat only in the activities of "extremist" forces in the party.

In the recent period -- it is stated in documents supporting the charges -- S. Bratkowski has been seeking more obviously to turn the SDP into a political center which would become an arbiter between the authorities and the party on the one hand and Solidarity on the other, while showing more clearly an inclination to criticize party and government activities and a tolerant attitude toward even the most hostile activities of some Solidarity leaders. The publication in the 20th issue of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC of 14 August 1981 of a statement entitled "The Most Powerful Disinformation Campaign Since August," which was signed by S. Bratkowski and four other leaders of the association, was the most significant example of this. That statement, which was published during a period in which the Solidarity leadership intensified its open attacks against the authorities and the party, in fact unequivocally expressed support for extremist forces in Solidarity. In order to substantiate its statement the SPD Secretariat prepared and published in the 22d issue of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC so-called documentation in support of the statement. In this documentation, which strove for apolitical objectivism, the government was accused, both in the past and now, of presenting and selecting from the viewpoint of the authorities' interest statements made by citizens and reports published in the foreign press at that time. A biased trend favorable to and openly supporting extremist forces in Solidarity and hostile to the government's and party's efforts aimed at extricating the country from the crisis has become increasingly apparent in the activities of the SDP led by S. Bratkowski, it is pointed out in the documentation. This has been shown by S. Bratkowski's critical attitude toward journalists who have been supporting the activities of the party and government.

It is also significant that while representing journalistic circles, S. Bratkowski failed to protest against the "press-free days" organized by Solidarity. Nor did he protest against the threat of a "week without papers, radio and television," even though he asserted at the same time that he was in favor of freedom and pluralism of expression. In the face of an intensifying struggle against antisocialist forces, S. Bratkowski has objectively sided with forces hostile to socialism and the party while pretending to be objective and aspiring to the role of a mediator reconciling the parties involved in the dispute. In view of all this, it appears that it was not by mere chance that the SDP statement was supported in a resolution adopted by the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] dealing with the question of the mass media, in a joint statement issued by the KKP, radio and television and in a joint statement made by the KKP and radio and television stations.

On 18 September 1981 S. Bratkowski published in SLOWO POWSZECHNE an open letter entitled "To Fellow Citizens" in which he again one-sidedly blamed the power apparatus for the present state of severe sociopolitical tension. He noticed only the threat posed to Poland by the authorities while refusing to notice the planned antistate, antiparty and anti-Soviet activities in which forces hostile to socialism have been engaged.

Despite twice promising to explain his public activities as a party member -- activities contrary to PZPR resolutions, statutory rules and the party program -- Stefan Bratkowski failed to appear, despite three repeated written summonses, at a meeting of the CKKP Adjudicating Committee where he could have put forward arguments in his defense. He thus showed a scornful attitude toward the CKKP, which was elected directly and democratically by the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Organization Appeals Expulsion

LD010030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday, a meeting of the primary party organization of the Warsaw branch of the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] took place. The meeting was devoted to discussing the current situation in the country and the party.

In the presence of a representative of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission [CKKP], the matter of expelling Stefan Bratkowski from the party ranks was discussed. Bratkowski had been a member of the primary party organization at the ZLP Warsaw branch.

During the impassioned discussion, it was emphasized that there is a need for the CKKP adjudicators to consider the views of the primary party organizations in passing rulings on the political, ideological and moral bearing of its members.

It was indicated that the parent organizations are able not only to help in assessing the creative work and activity of their members, but also to give a more comprehensive judgement on their attitude and activity.

In accordance with paragraph 44 of the CKKP regulations, the parent organization of Stefan Bratkowski at the ZLP Warsaw branch, with a decisive majority of votes, has decided to appeal the decision of the CKKP adjudicators on his expulsion.

LE FIGARO on Bratkowski Letter

PM021701 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Solidarity: Great Strike Success in Poland"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- Can the Fifth Central Committee Plenum, of which so much was expected, have produced so little? It is too soon to say, but it certainly seems that the Politburo has decided to ensure that the Plenum merely confirms the existing line while promising a very modest, open approach.

This impression was confirmed by General Jaruzelski's speech asserting that over the past few days "socialist Poland's enemies have completely dropped their guard" and strongly condemning the strikes. However, the first secretary advocated the formation of a "center of national agreement" on the party's initiative and the creation of a group of government advisers. Finally, he appealed to Solidarity to "accept constructive cooperation and end the interminable negotiations."

Impossible To Postpone

Mr Barcikowski then submitted an account of the situation in the party and listed the reasons for reorganizing the party's central apparatus.

Nonetheless the Central Committee had a chance to be reconciled with the country. It had to make the right choice among the three options open to it: 1 -- Preparing to decree a state of emergency: It is not necessary to be a great scholar to see that such a decision would solve nothing and instead would merely lead to civil war, which would be the prelude to a foreign invasion; 2 -- Accepting the entente cordiale: The compromise plan put forward last week by the Polish primate made it possible for everybody to save face and would create the psychological impact in the country without which it will be impossible to overcome the crisis. In addition, this option had received approval in principle from General Jaruzelski and from Mr Walesa during his talks with the Polish primate; 3 -- Making do with insignificant adjustments: Owing to the tension reigning in the country and its serious internal divisions, the party may be tempted to make do with half-measures once again.

An "Explosive" Letter

Slight alternations could not bring support from the church and Solidarity and would produce no psychological impact on the public.

Thus they would be doomed to an extremely serious failure, since the party would thus have lost its last chance. However, the Politburo seems to be leaning toward this solution, which could have produced results 6 months ago but certainly not now. Thus it is particularly surprising since all observers are aware of the need for bold measures.

All hope of seeing the party pull itself together and show political imagination is not yet lost.

Great emotion was aroused in political circles by the letter sent to the Plenum by Stefan Bratkowski, who was recently expelled from the party. The Association of Polish Journalists chairman, who has just returned from a trip to Moscow, warned Central Committee members that a party "which leads its country's economy to bankruptcy and the nation to food rationing 36 years after the war will not readily regain confidence." "It will take years and it will need modesty." He then asked the party to wake up to the situation and not to provoke the people's anger. Mr Bratkowski condemned in passing the distribution of arms to party members in some regions. He warns the government that the use of force will be futile against the Polish people who showed what they were capable of during Hitler's occupation: "You will not control this country with restrictions, and it takes agents to impose a reign of terror." The population, on the other hand, will organize outside the government. Referring to the attempts to revive a socialist party (which existed until 1948) Mr Bratkowski solemnly warned about the possibility of the creation of "a socialist party with several million members, a party of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, capable of guaranteeing the continuation of the system's foundations and our alliances together with the country's other political and social forces." And he added: "Today you cannot guarantee anybody anything, not even yourselves. If, through your irresponsibility, the majority of us wasted the party's last chance, namely the personal authority due to General Jaruzelski's honesty and sincerity, no force will be able to guarantee you the border or a general agreement. There could be a national agreement without you."

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS PZPR MEDIA CONFERENCE

LD022025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A conference of chief editors and first secretaries of PZPR basic organizations from party papers, agencies, radio and television was held at the party Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw today to discuss tasks facing the mass media in the light of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum resolution.

The conference was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, and a report on the current tasks was read by Leslaw Tokarski, director of the Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television Department.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS CZESTOCHOWA MEETING 30 OCT

LD310005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] At the Bierut foundry in Czestochowa a meeting has been held today by the party activists with the participation of Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The meeting was devoted to discussion of the implementation of the decisions by the Fourth and Fifth Central Committee Plenums and of the country's present situation.

More on Meeting

LD312214 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct (PAP) -- Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee met in Czestochowa today activists of the Bierut steelworks in that city and representatives of 12 industrial and construction plants there.

At the meeting, Stefan Olszowski said that nowadays the situation is entirely different as regards the attitude and the approach to strikes. The admiration of and fascination with Solidarity, as the force chiefly involved in staging strikes, passed. Ever more members of the Polish society, the working people, realistically size up the situation.

As regards the economic reform, Stefan Olszowski said that very often it is linked with the issue of prices. It is natural that new purchase prices should be introduced. Also, the retail prices ought to be changed, but they must be consulted and not introduced by surprise. The key to the reform is the issue of the financial system and taxation of the enterprises.

Olszowski also recalled that the PUWP had put forth a new concept of approach to the interaction involving various social forces.

'EXTREMISTS' ACTIVITY NOTED IN GORZOW MEETING

LD301020 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A Gorzow Voivodship PZPR Committee plenary meeting was held today. The meeting was chaired by Florian Ratajczak, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, who also delivered a report on the activities of the voivodship party organization after the ninth congress and on the tasks stemming from the resolutions of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum. There has been a further drop in the number of rank-and-file party members and there is still a large group of party members not fulfilling their statutory tasks.

It is estimated that the present shortfall in supplies of goods in Gorzow Voivodship is valued at Z5 billion, and that this figure is growing. In this situation, the aggressive activities of Solidarity extremists, who are bringing about a state of turmoil, and who are disintegrating society and exacerbating economic problems, is noted with alarm.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON FIFTH PZPR PLENUM

LD310052 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (PAP) -- "Once again the party has given a proof that its line is irreversible: It stands for wide social agreement, against political adventurism and attempts at taking over power," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today, discussing the significance of the latest plenary meeting of the PUWP CC.

"An understanding by the society, the working people of this line is making way for itself ever more visibly in the recent days and weeks. One of the manifestations of this was the scale of the Wednesday strike, which was smaller than it had been previously after similar calls made by Solidarity.

"This is not to say that such a state of mind is already universal, understanding -- full, and confidence in the authorities -- free from reservations. It is a long, very long way off. What is happening within the party itself remains still an indispensable condition of reaching this goal.

"The 5th plenum has strongly underlined the need for a comprehensive treatment of the 4th plenary meeting resolution since this is a document of an enormous significance to the party, this is a political and organizational platform whose particular elements cannot be chosen from according to somebody's will or liking."

The party newspaper continued that "putting it straight, one cannot realize just the current of agreement, while avoiding ideological and political confrontation with opponents of socialism -- similarly as one cannot, when standing firmly and sharply to such a confrontation, withdraw from the line of agreement with all the forces which in reality, and not only verbally, recognize the realities of socialism.

"Such an understanding of the 4th and 5th PUWP CC plenary meetings, such a realization of their resolutions, universal in the entire party, uniform for all the organizations, free from all tactical manoeuvres, may to a considerable degree decide about the fate of Poland in the immediate future," concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

PAP CITES POLITYKA ON CALL FOR 'GRAND COALITION'

LD010100 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] In an article by Daniel Passent, the leading Polsih weekly POLITYKA has made a proposal for the creation in Poland of a "grand coalition," of the main sociopolitical forces.

The decision taken a year ago has not passed the test, writes Passent. The August agreements proved to be too constricting and static by comparison with the dynamic development of political events. Instead of ending a period of tension (as it seemed at the time that they would), the agreements became only an important stage on a road full of conflicts. Instead of partner relations, on the baisis of the leading, but modified and limited role of the party, a wave of explosions followed.

This situation cannot go on. The political disposition of forces in the country in the present pattern of social life is making it impossible to find a way out of the crisis, is leading to its intensification and is raising alarm about its consequences both within the country and outside it.

This disposition of forces cannot change rapidly. An agreement is necessary, a coalition, an institution for national salvation, a coalition rallied around a program based on broad agreement. Since the congresses of the PZPR and Solidarity have proved that the principles of the two sides, even when expressed by moderate politicians, supporters of the so-called line of agreement, cannot be reconciled for long, the locomotive of the leading role of the party and the wagons of political pluralism are on a collision course. This conflict at the present time is so blatant, and the disposition of forces in society is so much at variance with the existing institutions and their composition that the need has arisen for a new decision, a new compromise,a political compromise of the nature of a grand coalition.

The recognition of this is making headway on the side of the ruling camp, and it is also being considered, though with less enthusiasm, by Solidarity, writes Passent in POLITYKA.

The author goes on to analyze public statements and newspaper articles by representatives of the two sides concerning the grand coalition project.

The author emphatically stresses the need for Poland's neighbors to take an understanding attitude toward the proposed concepts. Everything possible should be done to obtain the understanding of our allies, since the external factor plays a great part in events in Poland. That our allies should comprehend the nature and importance of the process taking place in Poland is an absolutely essential factor for the success of renewal.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS TRADE AGREEMENTS, PROTOCOLS

USSR Agreement on Mutual Aid

LD301958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] An agreement between the Soviet Union's Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber ahs been signed in Warsaw. The 2-year agreement provides for the extention of mutual aid in projected undertakings, (?pro-export) undertakings such as fairs, exhibitions, conferences, and also scientific sessions.

Exchange of information about the activities of both chambers in third markets is also provided for. The document was signed on the Soviet side by Boris Borisov, chairman of the chamber. Janusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber, represented the Polish side.

Trade Figures With USSR

LD021040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Summary] The overall value of Polish trade with the USSR this year, according to the trade protocol, should amount R8,447,000,000; exports from Poland should be R3,529,000,000 and Polish imports from the Soviet Union, R4,917,000,000. This is more than a third of Poland's trade turnover abroad. [all figures as heard]

Soviet Fuel Imports High

LD020032 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] According to data just made public, Soviet deliveries of crude oil to Poland amounted to just under 9.9 million tons over the first 19 months of the year, some 60,000 tone more that had been contracted. Deliveries of Soviet natural gas were 12 million cubic meters over the contracted quantity and iron ore 162,000 tons more. The USSR accounts for more than two-fifths of all Polish imports of fuel and materials for production.

Coal Liquefaction Protocol

LD302308 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (PAP) -- At the end of a five-day session held here, representatives of Poland's and USSR's Governments signed today a protocol on the implementation of the Polish-Soviet agreement on cooperation in preparing new (?technology of) coal liquefaction.

The protocol contains the appraisal of the realization of the programme of cooperation this year and tasks in this area for 1982.

The plan of cooperation for 1982 envisages ventures designed to increase the degree of utilization of research installations existing in both countries as well as joint construction of new installations and, later on, also industrial projects.

Head of the Soviet delegation, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology Kirill Dyumayev, was received by Polish Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Jerzy Nawrocki.

Press on Joint Soviet Trade

PM021233 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Andrzej Wasilkowski article: "Thoughts on the 'Eastern Market'"]

[Text] The development of economic relations with the Soviet Union is one of Poland's most vital problems. Consequently, the fact that this matter has often been either underestimated or misunderstood by the general public has also become an important issue.

That issue has been of even greater significance since the August events. In the past, the general public exerted no influence on the shaping of economic policy, and consequently the degree of understanding of the need for active development of economic relations with the USSR was of consequence in the sphere of political attitudes rather than in the sphere of economic practice.

However, the situation has now changed considerably. The general public now wants to exert influence on our economic policy. This means that, while it loses none of its general political implications, the question of widespread understanding of the opportunities for development provided by economic cooperation with the USSR has also acquired direct practical significance.

This has emerged clearly in connection with what is already the concrete prospect of the decentralization of many economic decisions within, it must be added, the framework of a self-management structure. Under such condisions a correct assessment of the country's international economic interests not only by experts, as in the past, but also by the general public is a factor of primary practical importance.

The preparation of the general public to shoulder this new responsibility has occasionally lacked uniformity and has had both stronger and weaker aspects. The scope of understanding of the role of international economic ties has been among its weaker aspects. The attitude of many people toward these ties has been expecially affected by something which we may call an antiexport allergy. This allergy seems especially noticeable in connection with the Soviet Union and, sometimes, seems also to be connected with some more deep-seated doubts or even prejudices which have anyway been deliberately fanned by our political adversaries.

These doubts stem, among other things, from a certain distrust connected with the existing power balance; that is their implied meaning. Something like the following reasoning has developed against this background: Whereas the USSR is a big power, Poland is a medium-size country and there is an enormous disproportion between the two countries' potential and importance; so can the economic relations between them be genuinely based on equal rights and will the economically stronger partner refrain from seeking any one-sided advantages?

This psychological implication, so to speak, should be neither ignored nor made light of because this is largely why some people have been susceptible to one-sided or even malicious and false interpretations of either Polish-Soviet economic relations as a whole or certain aspects of them. Since the thought process roughly outlined here anticipates and presupposes, as it were, a system of unequal cooperation, any interpretation or even rumor which seems to confirm such a belief is readily believed and accepted without either resistance or any attempt to check it in a rational manner.

So what kind of attitude could be adopted toward the aforementioned thought process? First of all, a reflection based on observation of present-day international economic relations springs to mind at this point. Many examples have shown that economic cooperation based on equal rights between partners with very different potentials and political capabilities can, in fact, exist. Obviously, there have been some examples to the contrary, but there is no logical reason why unequal advantages should be the logical consequence of differences between potentials and political capabilities. The concrete structure of economic interests is the determining factor in this sphere. Structural principles of cooperation can also be of fundamental importance (the meaning of this will be discussed later).

From the viewpoint of the structure of concrete economic interests, Poland's relations with its Eastern neighbor have created in the past and are creating now very wide-ranging opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation. It is not merely a question, as already mentioned, of our two countries being neighbors -- even though this in itself is a factor conducive to the development of exchanges -- but of something even more important; namely, economic complementariness, which -- an important point -- has long existed.

The above statement is not unsupported, as shown by the rapid industrial development of the so-called Congress Kingdom of Poland in the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the present century. This development was clearly mainly the result of easy access to an absorbent Russian market rich in raw materials. And yet, as part of the then empire, the Congress Kingdom of Poland was in no way a political partner and the czarist government did not show -- to put it mildly -- any concern about its development. However, economic complementariness and the resultant concrete interests prevailed, and even though it was deprived of political substance, the Congress Kingdom of Poland developed quite successfully from the industrial viewpoint because it had easier access to that big market than any of the acknowledged industrial powers of the time.

It appears that even in the extremely unfavorable situation that prevailed on Polish territory during the partition period it was possible to engage in advantageous trade exchange in a specific sector and under specific conditions.

In the interwar period independent Poland hardly took advantage of this tradition. There were quite complex reasons for this but a considerable role was undoubtedly played here by political prejudices, which prevailed over the trends apparent in certain economic circles toward continuing already well-tested and consequently natural, as it were, connections with the legendary "Eastern market." It would be difficult to assess to what extent this development harmed the USSR which already had more options open to it than Poland (the Germans very readily replaced the former Congress Kingdom of Poland on the Soviet Market). There can be no doubt, however, that this was an unfavorable development as far as Poland's economic interests were concerned.

For the severance of already existing connections with the "Eastern market" -- in practice the only market of sufficient size ready to accept Polish industrial products on a large scale -- impeded the country's further industrialization and in some sectors even led to a drop in production. Within the framework of this article, such a statement must necessarily be of a general nature and therefore will not carry conviction with everybody. It would be a good idea to study this matter further at the present time, not only because of its historical interest, for intuition tells us somehow that political prejudices are quite often more harmful to those who entertain them than to those against whom they are directed.

In a sense, therefore, the great revival of Polish-Soviet economic relations following the years of postwar rebuilding harked back to trends that had been obvious in the past, since even now the Soviet market remains in pracice the only big customer really interested in large-scale imports of Polish industrial products, and at the same time that market has raw materials and oil, which are indispensable for Poland's economic development.

As practice has shown, Soviet interest in Poland's economic development has been of a lasting nature. Sophisticated goods predominate among the products exported by us to that country, whereas we mostly import fuel, raw materials and semifinished products. This means that, according to generally accepted criteria, the material structure of our exchanges has been advantageous to Poland. And from the Soviet viewpoint it is quite important that a proportion of the imported industrial products, especially of cooperation products, come from a neighbor and friendly country able to cooperate on the basis of mutual advantage.

The above-mentioned structural factor militates in favor of this. What I have in mind here are some more general principles on which cooperation among the socialist community states is based. For they have led to the creation of a system of communication vessels, as it were, in which every participant is interested in the development of the other partners. Any economic weakening of one participant is bound also to adversely affect the interests of the other partners. Consequently they cannot aim at weakening one partner by, for instance, violating the principle of mutual advantage derived from international exchanges since, apart from any reasons of a sentimental nature, any such action would not be to their own advantage. This is why, despite differences between levels of development and the disproportion in potentials, that structural factor strengthens the partnership nature of economic relations based on equal rights.

Under the circumstances and in view of the existing system, the USSR and the other socialist partners have been quite badly affected by the consequences of the Polish crisis. In particular, the USSR has suffered financially to a considerable extent since it has continued to supply goods to Poland (and in some sectors has increased its deliveries, despite a considerable drop in imports from Poland, and in addition it has granted Poland loans in convertible currencies. This quite obvious example of the general thesis put forward here that the USSR is interested in Poland's development.

And this, in fact, is the most important point in the assessment of our economic relations with that country and their prospects. It should encourage the public to give the matter much more thought than it had done until now.

Food Contract With U.S.

LD300534 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- Food contract, inspired by the American 'CARE' (?charity) organization, was signed here between the Polish enterprise 'Hortex-Polcop' and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The U.S. will supply Poland with 10,000 tons of butter, 10,000 tons of vitamin-rich powder milk and 8,000 tons of hard cheese, the total worth of 31.7 million dollars, for which Poland will pay in zlotys. The deliveries will begin at the turn of November and December and will last till next August. The food will go to children in children's homes, nurseries, etc.

Japanese Rice Delivery Accord

LD301830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1930 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] An agreement for the delivery of 20,000 tons of rice to Poland has been signed in Tokyo. This is a credit transation. We will start the repayments in 1986.

Food From Bulgaria, Hungary

LD022209 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The foreign trade enterprise Polimex has concluded a deal with Hungary for which we will receive detergent, soap, toothpaste, furniture, jams, minced paprica and tomato extract in exchange for 5,000 Fiat 126PS. Talks are in progress on the subject of meat deliveries. We have signed similar contracts with Bulgaria from which we will receive pates, vegetable-poultry preserves and fish.

JARUZELSKI THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD290250 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has cordially thanked SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker for his congratulations and good wishes on his election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. A telgram says that the PZPR would consolidate its ranks during the present difficult time for Poland. This was being done on the basis of Marxism-Leninsim and the program of the PZPR's extraordinary congress. The party would resist the elements of counterrevolution in Poland and defend socialism. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the SED for its assurance of support in solving these tasks. He declared that the PZPR would do everything to develop the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of socialist internationalism, and in close unity with the USSR and all fraternal countries.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

LD021050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission Jan Mitrega, the Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, has been received at Prague Castle by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. The president presented to Jan Mitrega the Czechoslovak White Lion Order, second class, award for his personal contribution to developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two states. In a cordial conversation Gustav Husak thanked the Polish ambassador for the efforts he made during his mission in Prague to expand and deepen Czechoslovak-Polish relations, and wished him much success in subsequent work.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO GALATI 31 OCT

Ceausescu's Arrival

AU311700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Summary] "In the afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the other Comrades of the party-state leadership arrived in the city of Galati. Thousands upon thousands of residents in this powerful center of the iron and steel industry and of Romanian shipbuilding welcomed the party secretary general with deep feelings of appreciation and regard."

Upon arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed, on behalf of all people living and working in that area, by Paraschiv Benescu, first secretary of the county party committee, and other party officials. From the stadium where the helicopter landed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu left for his residence in Galati.

Working Meetings

AU312045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 31, in the afternoon, RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu had successive working meetings at the headquarters of the Galati County Party Committee, with members of the Executive Bureau of the working people's councils of the iron-and-steel industrial central and the ship-building central.

Participating were Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Oprea, Petru Enache.

During these meetings analysed was the way in which the production tasks are implemented for the present year at the iron-and-steel combine and at the shipyard of Galati, the action taken for ensuring conditions for the full implementation of the targets stipulated for the entire quinquennium, for the enhancement of the labour productivity and continuously improving the economic efficiency in these economic units of greatest importance for the national economy.

Nicolae Ceausescu asked that firmer measures be taken for a better organization of production and work, strengthening the order and discipline, enhancing the spirit of responsibility of all cadres, in view of making up for the lags behind in the productive sectors of these units, of achieving fully all the quantity and quality indices of the plan, the export tasks, the investment operations planned for 1981 and for the entire quinquennium.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO BRAILA 31 OCT

Visits Local Industries

AU311412 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning began a working visit to Braila County. Our party and state leader will also participate in events occasioned by the celebration of harvest day. The party secretary general is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Oprea and Petre Enache."

The visit began at the heavy equipment enterprise "Progresul" of Braila and continued at the Braila shipyard and the agricultural production cooperative "Cazasu," where the party secretary general was given an enthusiastic reception and was briefed about achievements.

1 Nov Rally

AU010942 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0844 GMT on 1 November 1981 begins a live relay of a mass rally from the city of Braila occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit and harvest day. The announcer states that President Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Ilie Verdet, Emit Bobu, Ludovic Fazekas and Petre Enache.

The rally is opened by Braila County Party First Secretary Ion Catrinescu, who warmly greets Nicolae Ceausescu, praises his policy aimed at disarmament and peace and this discusses local economic achievements and tasks. The floor is then taken by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, who for 10 minutes, discusses overall agricultural results and blames shortcomings on lack of organization in work and production and use of lands. He also expresses concern over the intensified arms race and stresses that what is needed is security and peace. After further speeches by delegates from various other counties along the same lines, Ceausescu is invited to take the floor. Ceausescu delivers a two hour address.

Tesu's Speech

AU020948 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Speech by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, at the 1 November mass rally in Braila on the occasion of harvest day -- live]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, comrades,

On this harvest day, when all working people in agriculture are drawing up a tentative balance sheet of their achievements, a day of celebration and homage for the front-ranking agricultural workers, who through their devoted work have daily acted to carry out the tasks established by the 12th party congress, please allow me to wholeheartedly express warmest gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the country, and to voice our sentiments of profound gratitude for his constant care for the working people in agriculture and for his support to our agriculture.

As a result of the development and modernization of the technical-material base and as an outcome of the work carried out in agriculture, overall agricultural production is recording a continuous increase. Although weather conditions this year were not the best, many agricultural units have attained good results. For instance, 341 state agricultural enterprises and agricultural cooperative farms have attained over 4,000 kg wheat per hectare; of these units, 86 have attained about 5,000-5,500 kg wheat per hectare. Some 526 state agricultural enterprises and cooperative farms have attained over 4,000 kg barley per hectare; 157 of these units have exceeded 5,000 kg per hectares and another 108 cooperatives have attained in excess of 5,500 kg per hectare. The overall production of beets and fall potatoes are higher than the yearly average levels of the previous 5-year plan. We are currently attaining a vegetable production of 4 million tons, that is 561,000 tons more than in 1980, and a grape production of over 1.6 million tons, that is 309,000 tons more than last year. There are increases in the production of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry compared to last year.

However, we must state that we cannot be satisfied with the production and socioeconomic results attained this year, since they are below plan provisions and the real opportunities of our agriculture. We must responsibly admit that the nonfulfillment of plan provisions for certain crops is due not so much to the unfavorable weather conditions as to shortcomings in organizing production and work, in utilizing the land and the technical-material base and in the activity of the ministry of agriculture and food-industry, county agricultural bodies and working collectives in certain agricultural units.

The experience and results of front-ranking units have proved this year, too, that we have important reserves for increasing agricultural production, and that we can fully use this potential if we strictly observe and apply the established technologies in accordance with specific conditions prevailing in each area. Proceeding from guidelines and orientations that you, esteemed conrade secretary general, have often given to us, including during yesterday's visit to Braila County, we will responsibly examine in detail the causes which have led to the nonfulfillment of plan provisions in order to adopt the most appropriate measures capable of increasing 1982 production to the established levels in all state and cooperative units.

We are aware of the fact that we will only succeed in fulfilling the established programs for agriculture and the food industry if we raise the qualitative level of all our activity, if we continuously improve the professional training of all cadres, so that they can master and efficiently use modern technolcgies, and if we instill a high spirit of responsibility in all experts, technical cadres and the working people's collectives in each agricultural unit. We assure you of the fact that we will take energetic action to efficiently use manpower, the land, tractors and the machinery fleet, the irrigation systems, chemicalization means and seeds of high biological value, by also involving the scientific research experts and educational cadres in resolving this task.

The current vegetation level of crops sown this fall shows that the observance of provisions included in the decree on sowing periods and norms makes a decisive contribution to carrying out good-quality operations on time. All conditions exist to complete these fall operations in the coming days, a key prerequisite for better crops in 1982.

In animal breeding, we will resolutely act to attain the required number of livestock, to properly breed the young stock, to substantially improve the reproduction of young breeding stock and to increase the production of meat, milk and eggs. In this respect, we take efficient measures to attain the necessary fodder base, including the use of all secondary resources, so as to substantially increase production in the more than 4 million hectares of pasture.

By taking measures to attain large production in all units, under conditions of high economic efficiency, we will fully ensure the state funds of agricultural and food products and the necessary resources for the self-supply of each county and locality. In order to fulfill their noble task as bread producers, the working people in agriculture, along with all our people and all peoples in the world, need peace, security and cooperation. In the name of these aspirations, we again express concern over the unprecedented arms race and we pledge to unswervingly act to implement the party-state policy, initiated and consistently promoted by the party secretary general and the president of the country. We resolutely speak out against the proliferation of missiles and the manufacture of the neutron bomb, so as to prevent the destruction of Europe and the entire world in a nuclear war. We resolutely advocate an immediate transition to reducing military budgets and attaining disarmament.

In conclusion, I would like to assure our party-state leadership and yourself personally, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all working people in agriculture are determined to work harder, better and self-denyingly to ensure that our agriculture makes its contribution, in accordance with its great resources, to the continuous progress of the national economy and the prosperity of our people.

Ceausescu's Address

AU011505 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0935 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1 November mass rally in Braila on occasion of his working visit and harvest day -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends,

We are in Braila for the celebrations marking harvest day in Romania; we have also paid a working visit to the county's agriculture and industry. To begin with, I would like to extend to you, all participants in this big mass rally and all inhabitants of Braila Municipality and the county warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We decided to celebrate harvest day this year in Braila County as a token of appreciation for the work of cooperative and other working people in the county's fields and for results attained in the vegetable and livestock agricultural production. I must state that although there are other counties which claim the first place for this year's production, we came to the conclusion that -- even if the first place may be eventually shared by others, too -- the Braila County results are good; therefore we decided to mark harvest day in your county. [applause, cheers, chants]

As is well known, we did not have very good weather conditions this year. However, one can say that crops countrywide are satisfactory. We have attained over 20 million tons of grain. We have attained better results than last year in many crops, including vegetables and sugar beets, and the largest grape crop ever. This entitles us to assert that in spite of not all that good weather conditions we have succeeded -- through the work of our cooperative workers and peasants and all working people in agriculture -- in defeating many difficulties and attaining an overall crop which ensures good supplies to the people and can meet many requirements of our socialist industry. Therefore, I would like to extend warmest congratulations for results attained to all cooperative peasants, the entire peasantry and all working people -- mechanics, workers in tractor stations, experts and engineers -- as well as the wish to do everything possible for ever better and richer crops. [applause, cheers, chants]

The comrades which addressed this big rally presented results attained in their counties and cooperative or state units. It was stated here that we have units with productions of 10,000 and more kg of corn grains, 6-7,000 kg of wheat and large productions of potatoes, vegetables, beets and so forth.

Yesterday I visited a cooperative farm which was not included in my program. I wanted to see whether the county officials took me to visit only the best units; we made the helicopter land in some fields. I could see a good crop there; I met with a cooperative working woman and invited her to come here today. I told her that the county assesses a crop at about 5,000 kg per hectare. She looked at me and said: This cannot be right, since we have over 17,000 kg corn per hectare, which means over 12,000 kg of corn grain. And this was the truth, comrades. [applause, cheers, chants] I am not telling you tales; she is here and can confirm everything. [prolonged applause, cheers, chants] I was left with the impression that the county officials did not take me to the best units, that there are even better crops and that they underestimate the work and efforts invested by the cooperative and other working people in agriculture. Indeed, Braila -- where big efforts were made to attain an irrigated area of 250,000 hectares and where there are good conditions for a highly efficient agriculture -- actually has an average crop of over 7,000 kg corn grains per hectare, much over the official 5,000 figure. [applause, cheers, chants]

Generally speaking comrades, I repeat that, in spite of not too good of weather conditions this year, our cooperative and socialist agriculture has proven that it has great potential and can ensure ever richer crops year by year in all fields of activity. Likewise, the peasants in noncooperative hilly and mountaineous areas have proven that they can attain good results and wonderful achievements in animal breeding. Hence one can state that we have a cooperative and overall peasantry which has always done its best to make the earth yield ever better results, to fully contribute to the overall development of the fatherland and to ensure proper supplies to the people. We can proudly assert that our socialist agriculture and the overall Romanian agriculture have reached a development stage which allows us to aim in the coming years at attaining a high development level that can compare with that of the most developed countries. [applause, cheers, chants]

While positively assessing the good results attained in agriculture, I do not want to overlook the shortcomings and deficiencies manifest this year in many units and even in certain countries. First of all I must clearly state that the best sowing periods are not being generally observed; that plowing, sowing and maintenance operations are not being properly carried out in all places; and that unfortunately we have big losses in crop harvesting. Even here in Braila, near the cooperative with the large crop, I made a stopover in a field on fire. It was a field where soya had been sown. I could ascertain that at least 1,200-1,500 kg soya beans per hectare were wasted in that field. I asked for a check-up. The respective comrades said that that unit has a production of 2,300 kg; but at least 1,500 kg were left in the field. Unfortunately comrades, such negative states of affairs are not unusual. However, I would like to ask the cooperative workers in this unit and other units with similar losses, why do they not act against those experts and members of the unit's management who simply scoff at the people's work and the bread of all our people wasting good crops attained with hard labor.

Comrades, everybody should understand that, in order to attain good crops, we must resolutely fight indifference and negligence, carry out high-quality work and ensure good-quality seeds. We have the necessary conditions for all this. By properly working, we will be able to attain, in a relatively short time, the targets set by the 12th congress in agriculture. I do not wish now to refer to these shortcomings. We have discussed them several times this year. Even this fall we discussed them several times. We adopted a number of measures in this respect. We have begun to act to implement the program for attaining the agrarian revolution in Romania. However, I deemed it necessary to also refer to shortcomings on this harvest day because we are communists and revolutionaries and we must understand that only by resolutely combating all negative aspects will we be able to increasingly develop our agriculture, economy and fatherland and to continuously raise the overall well-being of our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

In celebrating harvest day, drawing a balance sheet of our achievements, properly appreciating our positive results, which are many, and severely criticizing the negative aspects of our activity, we proceed from the need to firmly act to unflinchingly implement the 12th party congress decisions on powerfully developing our agriculture, which must ensure not only smooth supplies of produce to the people but also supplies of raw materials to industry, particularly the light industry, let alone the food industry which is a logical sequence of agricultural activity. Only thus can we ensure the greater contribution of agriculture to the overall development of our fatherland and to the implementation of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

I do not wish to refer now to the 5-year plan provisions established by the 12th congress, since you are familiar with them. However, I will deal with what has to be done next year in this respect. The measures adopted this fall and the completion of sowing operations by this deadline [1 November] -- most of these operations were carried out at the optimum time -- allow us to state that we have laid a sound foundation for the 1982 crop. All conditions exist for attaining a wheat crop of at least 4,000 kg next year, that is 4 tons per hectare, and a barley crop of at least 5,000 kg, that is 5 tons per hectare.

The density we have attained can ensure better crops under normal conditions, since a density of 600 plants per square meter ensures from the start -- under conditions of normal, not outstanding productions -- 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare. Therefore, it is quite realistic to attain, under average overall conditions, at least 4,000 kg of wheat per hectare. We must do everything possible to attain this. Braila County and the neighboring counties, which, generally speaking, enjoy the same conditions, must attain at least 5,000 kg of wheat per hectare. It is quite possible to attain this goal. This is a beginning for the large crops which we can and must achieve during the current 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

The Calarasi comrades asked or, better said, pledged themselves to have harvest day celebrated there next year. I agree entirely with this suggestion on one condition: Harvest day will be celebrated in the county which exceeds the average crop of 5,000 kg of wheat and 8,000 kg corn per hectare. [applause, chants, cheers]

If Braila County pledges, works and attains such crops, we will celebrate harvest day here for the second time in a row, which has not yet happened in past experience. [applause, cheers, chants]

There are still certain operations to be completed this autumn. There are still several hundred thousand hectares of corn in the fields, although the corn has been harvested from almost 95 percent of the fields. There is still much corn waiting to be transported from the fields.

Some vegetables, beets and other produce have yet to be harvested. We must resolutely act in the coming days to complete the harvesting, transportation and appropriate storage of the entire crop. Almost 3 million hectares have to be plowed for the spring; everything possible should be done to complete all autumn plowing for the spring crops by 15 November. This is a compulsory requirement. We must carry out all our plowing operations at appropriate depths, so as to lay the foundation for sound crops next year. Only by completing the autumn deep-plowing can we attain up to 1,500 kg per hectare under normal conditions. I repeat, the condition is to finish all plowing operations; then we may attain even larger crops. We call upon the peasantry, cooperative workers, experts and mechanizers to do everything possible by working day and night to complete the preparations for the 1982 crop on time and under good conditions. We must aim at attaining 24-25 million tons of grain in 1982 throughout the country. This should be a minimum comrades. There are all conditions for attaining this. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must attain at least 6 million tons of vegetables and about 5.5-6 million tons of potatoes; we should aim at attaining about 10 million tons of sugar beets and appropriate crops of fruits, grapes and so forth. The measures adopted and the conditions and means available to our agriculture ensure the achievements of these productions in 1982. A decisive role devolves in this respect on the work of peasants, mechanizers, agricultural workers, experts, people's councils, party-state bodies and all our people, since everybody, including the working people in towns, must actively participate in, support and contribute to attaining these productions throughout the country and in each separate county and locality.

We must do everything possible in 1982 to attain a radical turning point in Romanian agriculture production. We must attain the previously mentioned figures. All conditions exist for this, comrades. [applause, cheers, chants]

Our state has invested great efforts to create material conditions for agriculture. Today we have almost 150,000 tractors of various kinds; this means one tractor for about 65 hectares. This is enough mechanization for carrying out operations on time and under good conditions. We have enough sowing machines, combine-harvesters and other means for crop harvesting. It is decisive to use these machines appropriately and to act firmly to attain the envisaged crops.

We are using more fertilizers this year and in 1982, and we will increase the quantity of fertilizers year by year. We have great potential in using natural fertilizers, which are currently wasted aroung stables or on hundreds and thousands of hectare and which are also a source of infection. We must transport the entire quantity of fertilizers onto the fields this autumn and winter and we must resolutely act to ensure that the entire quantity of natural fertilizers reaches the fields, where it is an important fertilizing source for increasing agricultrual production.

All conditions exist to secure quality seeds for all agricultural crops. We must instill order and discipline in this field. The ministry, the Agricultural Academy and the specialized units for seeds must be responsible for the quality of the delivered seeds, in accordance with the production attained in the overall crops. In order to sow all fields with highly productive seeds, we must eliminate many kinds of nonproductive hybrids and choose only the best ones which have also proven this year that they give large crops. The research may carry out all kinds of tests. I have nothing against testing scores of strains on 10 square meters or several scores of square meters. But we cannot experiment on the fields of cooperative and state farms. There we must sow only proven strains which can yield large productions. Indeed, we have such strains.

We must take responsible action in this respect and the agricultural academy and ministry must understand that they are directly responsible for the kind of seeds delivered to state and cooperative farms and to all the peasantry until the crops are harvested. Only thus is agricultural research truly linked to production and meets the requirements of our national economy. We can and must accomplish this. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

While concerning ourselves with the grain crop and generally speaking the vegetable production, we must pay due attention to measures that must be adopted to speedily improve the situation in zootechny. Indeed, we have recorded an increase in the number of livestock compared with last year. However, we are not satisfied with the situation in this sector. The attained productions of meat, milk, wool and eggs are not up to the level of feed-consumption in our units. Certain defficiencies have appeared this year, in particular with regard to milk, although the number of milk cows is more than enough for meeting consumption requriements and ensuring important reserves throughout the coutnry.

We also discussed this problem several times. A number of shortcomings and deficiencies were noted and a number of measures adopted to modernize zootechnical activities. Many improvements were indeed adopted, although not everything has been done in this sector to meet the winter season under the best of conditions. However, there is still time; we have had and still have good autumn weather, so that we can seriously deal with ensuring the fodder base and modernizing stables and everything else in order to make sure that the livestock pass the winter under good conditions and to attain the necessary and quite possible production.

Comrades, I would like to mention here what I discussed yesterday with the county officials. I visited several units. In Braila we attain a kg of port with 4.9 feed nutritive units, that is 4.9 kg of feed concentrate. Several years ago, the same Braila unit attained a kg of pork with 3.8 kg of feed concentrate.

This means that the feed consumption per kg has increased by over 1 kg of feed concentrate. Therefore with the same quantity of fodder, the county could have fed another 150,000 pigs. The same thing applies to poultry, cattle and so forth.

The issue of zootechny, its modernization and increasing agricultural production is directly connected with introducing modern technologies and taking resolute steps to ensure a fodder world consumption levels, since there are feed consumption levels, including in our country, of 3.5-3.7 kg per kg of pork and [ceausescu falters] 2.5-2.7 kg at poultry. Comrades, it is necessary to resolutely proceed to implement modernization measures and rationally feed livestock, by using the best technologies, in order to reduce today's exaggerated and inadmissible consumption which causes production costs to be very high.

The available number of livestock fully ensures -- under conditions where just average productions is attained -- good supplies of meat, milk and eggs to the peoples and even reserves. However, we must resolutely proceed to implement all measures in zootechny.

As we discussed last year and decided recently in the published decrees and the decisions of the RCP Political Executive Committee, we want to lay greater emphasis on self-supply and self-management. We adopted these measures to create order and discipline and to increase the responsibility of each county, town and commune in properly administering the available means and agricultural-food products.

We proceeded from an average yearly grain consumption of 180 kg per capita. There are buntries today with a consumption of less than 70 kg grain. The majority of countries consume between 80-100 kg grain per capita, including socialist countries, which have an annual grain consumption between 100-108-110 kg per inhabitant. We have decided on the figure of 180 proceeding from our tradition of eating lots of bread and polenta. However, as we are gradually increasing meat production and stimulating greater consumption of vegetables, we must reduce grain consumption. The established consumption for all areas ensures proper supplies provided that each mayor and party organization and county people's council, including their first secretaries and chairmen, concern themselves with the proper administration of their areas and with appropriate supplies to the people. Of course, comrades, our figure is an average one. Not everyone must or does eat that much grain. There are children up to the age of 1 year who do not eat bread at all; instead, the mother eats more, sometimes even the father [applause, cheers]. There are also various kinds of work -- bureau clerks do not have the same eating habits as miners and metallurgical workers, who exert themselves more physically in their work. Therefore, when we established this average consumption level, at a time when there is talk all over the world about an average level, we did not mean a uniform distribution of this consumption. We must take into account both the age and occupation of citizens, since the consumption levels vary greatly. However, with the available quantities, we can ensure and fully meet the requirements for bread and flour and cornmeal-based products.

We proceeded from the fact that we must also ensure supplies of grain, bread and cornmeal to people in mountainous areas who do not produce enough grain for their requirements. Therefore, we decided to help those people in hilly and mountainous areas who have had to travel great distances in search of food, by supplying them from state funds with the necessary quantities of wheat and corn. Of course, the people in those areas must deliver to the state the goods being produced in their areas and, as you could hear at this rally, they produce potatoes, milk, meat and wool. Therefore, we must ensure in an organized manner that the people obtain what they need through out state or cooperative organizations; this means that we must ensure proper supplies to all inhabitants of our fatherland.

We have also taken appropriate measures concerning other products proceeding from the principle of self-supply and self-management. We established that basic staples should be distributed in the respective localities, including communes, so that all citizens can directly receive their staples. Unfortunately, there is also dry rot among us; there are also people who believe they can live without working, but rather as speculators, buying and selling products, thus intending to take it upon themselves to ensure the circulation of goods through speculation while also making profits without working. We have a proper trade network, both a state and a cooperative one, which can ensure the appropriate circulation of commodities.

I admit that there are still shortcomings in this respect and that many state or cooperative trade units do not always do a proper job. However, we must strengthen worker and citizen control over these bodies so that they will function properly. We will never tolerate speculators and intermediaries in our trade. Our trade must be a socialist one, in the hands of the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have attained an average per capita consumption of 60 kg of meat; actually it's over 60 kg. There are countries with a higher consumption but not many. The majority of countries consume much less than our country. In 1985 we aim to reach a target of about 70 kg and by 1990 a consumption of about 75-80 kg meat per inhabitant, a figure which need not be exceeded. All conditions exist to attain this goal, comrades. By just reducing grain consumption by 40 kg, thus remaining with a much higher consumption than that of countries with an average yearly consumption of 100 kg of grain, that is about 140 kg, we could attain an additional 10 kg of meat. Hence, we have all the opportunities to attain this increase in meat production with the existing grain quantities, thus ensuring an increase in protein consumption through meat. This would also ensure a better nutritional framework.

Compared to many countries, we consume almost twice as many vegetables. Hence all conditions exist, even with the current grain production, to increase the meat consumption to the 70 kg level by 1985, through a better nutritional framework. But, I had just referred to our feed-consumption reserves. By reducing feed-consumption per kg of meat down to the average feed-consumption on the international level, we could increase meat production by about an additional 520 percent [as heard]. Therefore, through proper organization and management, we can attain from our current grain production the provisions of the 12th party congress concerning the 70 kg meat target for 1985. All necessary measures and actions should be taken in this respect. Therefore, we decided to strengthen self-management and self-administration. Generally speaking, we aim at reaching the following per capita targets: half a pig weighing 110 kg; 15 chickens each weighing about 1.5 kg; and about 15 kg beef. This would ensure the target of 70 kg of meat. We already have the number of pigs that could ensure this target, comrades. Beginning this fall, we will distribute them by counties and towns. You see, we have the necessary number of animals.

It has been planned to slaughter the pigs when they weigh 110 kg. If you wait until they weigh 120 kg, you will have more meat. If you slaughter them when they weigh only 100 kg, you will have less meat. We cannot slaughter more pigs. Fifteen kg of beef means that from a cow weighing 400 kg we can ensure enough meat for 15 people. We have enough animals for this. We will give each county the necessary number of cattle, and each county must aim at slaughtering the cattle at the weight of 400 kg. If they slaughter the animals before they reach 400 kg, they will have less meat; if they slaughter them at the weight of 500 kg, they will have more meat. We will proceed in the same way with sheep and poultry. Comrades, we must not merely talk about self-management and self-administration. Each unit in the communes, towns and counties must establish its production program and must ensure the necessary number of livestock so as to properly supply the people; all citizens must be familiar with the local situation and actively participate in implementing this program. With the means available today, we can attain this goal. [applause, cheers, chants]

I have criticized these problems to a greater extent because already in November we will take measures in this respect, we will submit them for discussion and proceed to implement the concrete program in each locality and county. It is necessary, comrades, to understand well that we must act with great determination so that each meter of land, or as it was formerly said, any inch of land should be tilled and productive. Any citizen who owns land, in one or another form, should work, including workers and intellectuals in any sector. We cannot permit land which belongs to all our nation not to be tilled and yield maximum crops. He who will not work his land has no right to own or use it; the land belongs to our entire nation and must be tilled so as to ensure the food supply for each household and for all our country and to increase the contribution made by agriculture to the general development of socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, it is necessary to act with greater determination -- I am referring to our state and party, beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture and the county bodies -- to properly manage land and to implement the program of land improvement and on drainage and to implement the irrigation program so that they are carried out under favorable conditions.

We have irrigated large areas. This 5-year plan we will irrigate 3 million hectares in the current 5-year plan. It is not acceptable to obtain less than 10 tons of corn per irrigated hectare.

We do not think good work has been performed if less than 6,000-7,000 (?tons) of wheat and barley are produced per hectare, and this is valid for all the other crops. We must act with determination to improve pasture and grassland. We have almost 4-4.5 million hectares of pasture and grassland. With an average production of 25-30 tons per hectare, we will ensure a larger fodder base than necessary for proper fodder supplies for our animals. We must ensure the cultivation and tending of pastures; they must not be treated as a no man's land, but must be included into the cultivation and production programs, like any other piece of land.

We must openly state that the Ministry of Agriculture and our agricultural county bodies, the people's counties, have, in fact, so far treated those 4.5 million pasture lands as belonging to no one. No one showed any interest in them. Therefore, comrades, we are not even achieving 20 percent of the potential of those pasture lands. One cannot achieve a highly productive animal breeding sector without taking very firm action so that in the coming 2-3 years we can capitalize on those lands to achieve the maximum production on those large pasture lands we have available.

Generally speaking, comrades, firm measures are necessary for the proper management of -- I want to repeat again -- each meter, of every inch of land, be it in villages or towns. We must do all we can so that the land we have available will yield maximum results and ensure -- and they can ensure -- all that is necessary for the proper supply of our people so that large reserves may be used for additional needs of the economy.

We have a per capita calorie consumption that exceeds that of certain countries, for example the FRG. We have a somewhat higher per capita calorie consumption than they. Thus, we have a good consumption. And, to say it openly, this is obvious in looking at people. There are many people who have put on more weight than is necessary, comrades. [applause] On this platform, too, there are some people that are fatter than they should be. [applause]

The other day we set up a state and party commission composed of specialists. They based themselves on international norms and international experience taking into consideration, however, the characteristics of the Romanian people in formulating an optimal program on structural consumption, thus establishing what is normal and what per capita consumption should be recorded by taking into account the food structure, the work performed and other factors so as to be able to ensure everything that is necessary for the good health of people and to prevent them from putting on weight and, in fact, put an end to consumption habits that make people sick. And I must state, comrades, that we have very serious proof of this; a deterioration in the health of many people has increased, especially in the case of middle-aged people in whom serious illnesses can be detected as a result of consumption excesses, including beverages. [applause]

We want to work out a scientific food program which, of course, will be accepted by each citizen. And we shall appeal to each citizen and see that ech citizen will self-manage and self-nourish himself, that he consciously decides what is to his benefit and what we have to do to have healthy people -- both physically as well as healthy people with a lofty level of understanding [Ceausescu stumbles] with a lofty level of intelligence. Our people are known as an intelligent and creative people; we must preserve this intelligence and develop it. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Dear comrades and friends, these are some of the concerns of the party-state leadership and this is what should concern all of us, all our people who are consciously building their future and their present. We must act with great determination so that, together, we will seek the best ways and means to ensure the implementation of the general program of developing agriculture and all our country, proper supplies for our people, our people's development and our firm advance toward the golden dream -- communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, although we are celebrating harvest day, I believe it is good to stress, if only just briefly, the successes we have achieved in our socialist industry, which plays a particularly important role in our fatherland's general development.

I do not want to refer to the past, to the 5-year plan we concluded a year ago. Those achievements are known. We have traveled a long road. We have achieved impressive development in all fields of activity. We have begun the new 5-year plan. We are now in the first year of the current 5-year plan -- both in industry and in agriculture. I have already referred to this. Generally speaking, the results in industry are also good. We have recorded an increase in industrial production in all sectors, although we are also lagging in certain areas, especially in the energy sector. However, we have dealt with this problem this year.

We are concerned with ensuring that the year ends with the best possible results in industry to set a lasting basis for implementing the overall 5-year plan. We must do all we can so that the goal set by the 12th party congress regarding the transition to a new development stage -- from a developing socialist country to an average-developed socialist country -- the transition to a new quality is achieved with all its consequences everywhere.

I have visited two enterprises in Braila. I have gathered pleasant impressions about the progress that has been made ever since my visit last year. Generally, we have achieved good results throughout the country. From this meeting devoted to harvest day, I would like to extend to our wonderful workers class, to the engineers, technicians and to all working people, irrespective of nationality, congratulations for the results achieved thus far and wishes for greater and greater successes in their overall activity. [cheers, chants]

Industry, too, we must take more determined and decisive actions to properly make use of production capacities. It is known that in all counties, here in Braila, we built large production capacities in the past 5-year plan equipped with imported modern installations. We have paid and still have to pay large sums of foreign currencies for them. At this point we must do all we can so that those industrial units and those installations will work at full capacities so as to achieve the maximum output. We have great reserves. With existing production capacities at this point, we will be able to increase agricultural [Ceausescu corrects himself] industrial production by 40-50 percent in the current 5-year plan. We must do all we can to achieve this goal. [cheers]

It is necessary to act with greater determination to cut back on material consumption and generally on production costs. There is still energy and material waste in industry. We have had some successes, but we cannot be content with what we have achieved. There are still great possibilities in this respect. The more we cut back on that consumption, the more we will ensure a more rational and efficient use of raw materials and of the labor force, the more we will be able to increase economic efficiency and the more will the national income increase and will we create conditions for the general development of our fatherland and for improving the people's general well-being. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to constantly concern ourselves with improving quality and with increasing the technical level of Romanian products. They must be more and more competitive with similar products in international markets, they must guarantee the industry and our people increasingly better quality products; we must also ensure high quality products for exports and better utilization of raw materials. There are great possibilities in this respect as well, and we must do all we can to fulfill these important tasks set by the 12th party congress.

When we talked about a new quality in all fields, we took into consideration that in all sectors, beginning with material production and with scientific production, with cultural activity and education and all fields of activity, we showed improved activity and quality and better work and living conditions for all our nation. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take all the required measures to carry out investment programs under favorable conditions, including housing construction this year. Let us thoroughly prepare investment projects for next year. We must act with great determination to increase economic efficiency and to firmly apply the new economic mechanism of workers' self-management in all fields of activity. We have proceeded to self-management and to self-administration so that each unit has its own budget of incomes and expenditures and so that the working people, as owners, producers and users, are able to directly participate in and assume responsibility for the proper management and administration of the means entrusted to them by the people. Each worker, each intellectual and each engineer is also the owner of the given enterprise; he is a new type of owner, a collective owner; he is both the producer and user. And everything that is being produced is distributed according to the socialist principle, that is in keeping with the work performed and the contribution made by each and every one of the people, while another part ensures the general development of our fatherland and the development of the forces of production and of the means of defense of our country.

Within this concept of workers' self-management and of the democratic participation by the people's masses and all the people in leading the society, we must act with great responsibility to firmly apply the new economic mechanism and to ensure the proper operation of the management councils, of the general meetings; each worker and each cooperative member and peasant must know that he too is responsible for the manner in which things work; he should not think that this is only the concern of the management council or the director, the minister or engineer; on the contrary, he has to have his say and has to call to account those who do not work properly; all of us must act with great responsibility to fulfill our role as leaders and conscious builders of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Our socialist society bases itself on the lasting alliance between workers and peasants -- the two classes producing material goods which play a decisive role in the general development of our fatherland. Both industry and agriculture represent basic and decisive branches of our national economy. Both the workers and the peasants are decisive classes of our socialist society. The alliance between these two classes -- owners and producers and users -- constitutes the solid basis of our socialist and communist system. [cheers, chants]

This alliance must strongly manifest itself primarily in the economic field, in industry, to ensure the development of the forces of production and the necessary products for all our people as in agriculture the peasants must ensure good quality agricultural production and proper supplies for all our country. This exchange on the basis of socialist principles and stable and equitable prices between industrial and agricultural products is, in fact, the basis of this alliance and the guarantee for applying the socialist principles on property and distribution and the guarantee for our socialist nation's well-being. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Through the economic, state or cooperative bodies, we ensure the sale of industrial products to all our people, to the peasants, including the means of production and mechanization and the sale of chemical substances at stable prices. At the same time, we must ensure that agricultural products, from the state, cooperative and private sector, be sold at stable prices which will ensure an equitable relationship and an alliance between two fraternal classes. In actual fact, comrades, there is no worker in our country who has not lived or has no dear relatives today in the countryside. So this alliance must also manifest itself both in work and in stable and equitable prices to avoid any profiteering with agricultural and industrial products. It is in our interest, in the interest of our workers and peasants and our society to ensure a new order in our socialist trade. As I mentioned before, let us completely eliminate speculators and those who want to live without working. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to strengthen the alliance between the workers, peasants and intellectuals and their alliance with the other social categories. As a matter of fact, our intellectuals are closely linked with the people, they are part and parcel of the workers class and peasantry. As the sons of our workers and intellectuals, they are linked with all their feelings and their past to the people and act in close unity, together with the workers and peasants and with the other social categories, in complete unity, to raise our fatherland onto the highest peaks of science and culture and onto the highest level of life in communism. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit, dear comrades, let us improve the overall leadership and planning activity, increase the role of our leadership bodies in all economic and social units, improve the activity of the people's councils and the activity of agricultural cooperatives and units, so as to ensure all the necessary conditions for the leadership bodies in all fields to act closely and together with the people's masses under the direct control of the people's masses.

Let us strengthen the alliance and the unity among all working people, irrespective of nationality, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and under the leadership of our communist party -- the leading political force of our entire nation which will not have anything and has nothing loftier to defend than the interests of our people, of our nation and of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to intensify the activity of developing education and of training cadres and improving their knowledge. Our economy, science and culture and our society -- in industry, in agriculture and all other fields -- needs people with great professional and technical knowledge; they need highly qualified people. Agriculture cannot continue without highly qualified people nor can industry, modern factories and modern technology be run without highly qualified people. We must do all we can and it is necessary for the party organizations and the state bodies to constantly implement the provisions of the laws, the party decisions regarding the constant improvement of professional and scientific-technical knowledge to increase the people's cultural standard and to shape socialist awareness and to arm our society's man with the loftiest technical and human knowledge.

Let us base the overall political-educational activity and the overall activity of shaping the new man on the revolutionary concept of the world and life: dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism; let us do all we can so that our people, our fatherland's youth -- the builders and future builders of socialism and communism -- will master the loftiest knowledge and be aware of their mission and act consciously under all circumstances. This is the requirement of the comprehensively developed socialist society; this will permit the strengthening of self-management and the development of workers' democracy and our nation's rise to a high level of material and cultural civilization. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, we are concerned with the problems of our society's development, the problems concerning our nation, and place them first. However, we are fully aware of the responsibility we have and of the role our people and socialist Romania play in the world and are aware of the need that, to ensure the implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, we need peace and international cooperation with all the countries in the world, irrespective of their social system. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Proceeding from this, Romania is actively participating in international life; our party and state are acting to expand economic, scientific, cultural and political relations at the international level and are actively contributing to resolving the complex problems of international life in the interests of detente, national independence and cooperation and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit and as a socialist country we are acting with great determination to develop relations with all the socialist countries. We want to contribute to strengthening their solidarity and unity and to surmounting certain existing differences, in the belief that the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries is a factor of particular importance in the struggle for social progress and independence and peace.

We are constantly developing and expanding relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries as part and parcel of our general policy of struggling against the imperialist and colonialist policy and for a more just and better world in which each nation is able to freely dev lop without any outside interference.

We are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all world state, irrespective of social system. We are constantly and firmly basing our international relations on the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and on renunciation of the use or threat of force in resolving international problems. We are proceeding from the need that all complex problems facing the present-day world should be resolved by negotiations between countries alone. There are no and cannot be any problems, no matter how complicated, that cannot be resolved by negotiations if one proceeds from mutual respect and from recognizing each nation's right and independence. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are concerned over the special situation in Europe. We are concerned because this continent has concentrated and continues to concentrate large arsenals of arms far in excess of what is needed for the defense of each nation. Nuclear weapons have been acquired and are being acquired which endanger the life and existence of each nation in Europe. This is why the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has launched an appeal to all our people and other peoples of the world to unite efforts and act with great determination to stop the dangerous trend of armaments, to stop increasing military expenditures and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Before it is too late, the European peoples and peoples all over the world must unite and say a decisive no to war and nuclear weapons and demand the cessation of the arms race and impose a policy of disarmament, a policy that will take into consideration the independence of each nation. [cheers, chants]

We act so that in Madrid, where the CSCE proceedings have begun, positive understanding and agreement can be reached in all fields. But first and foremost, we believe that it is necessary to proceed to convening a conference for disarmament and trust in Europe and to ensure the continuity of the Madrid conference by organizing new meetings. Thus, Romania has offered to host the next CSCE meeting in its capital, in Bucharest, and we are fully convinced that we will be able to organize this conference appropriately and that we will be able to act so that it will give a new impetus to cooperation and unity among European peoples, irrespective of social system. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

As all European peoples, we are deeply concerned and preoccupied with prospects for deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and concerned with developing existing ones. We firmly demand that action be taken to begin neogtiations so that those missiles are not deployed and so that existing ones are eliminated. Europe has no need for new medium-range nuclear missiles. What Europe needs is their elimination, their reduction; Europe and the European peoples need peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are firmly against the production of the neutron bomb which is designated to be deployed in Europe. What will happen if we will not stop medium-range nuclear missiles and the production and deployment of the neutrom bomb in Europe? This will considerably increase the danger of nuclear war in Europe and considerably increase the possibility of destroying civilization on the European continent and life in Europe. On behalf of civilization and life and on behalf of our peoples, we must do all we can to stop these new nuclear weapons and bring about disarmament. [cheers, chants]

It is true, comrades, that the situation is very complex. The existing tension is quite dangerous. We must do all we can to bring about the resumption of the policy of detente and to ensure the beginning of negotiations aimed at thus resolving problems, including disarmament ones. It is obvious that an appropriate balance between the sides concerned must be ensured in proceeding to disarmament. We must ensure security for each state, for each side. However, these conditions must not be achieved by increasing the level of armaments, but by reducing them.

Already nuclear weapons have been acquired capable of destroying the whole of mankind several times over.

We must not forget that the serious problems in the world economy and the crisis that is intensifying and has encompassed the whole of the world and all states is also a direct result of the arms race and of the huge expenditures that have exceeded $500 billion this year. Certainly, this crisis is also the result of economic inequalities and of the deepening of the gaps between the rich and poor countries. It is also the result of the overall economic policy at an international level, including the policy of very high interest rates which is a new form of imperialist and colonialist oppression and which creates new difficulties and contribute to the worsening of the situation in the developing countries. This is why the struggle for disarmament, for reducing military expenditures, is also part and parcel of the struggle against gaps between the rich and poor countries and for a new international economic order to ensure strong support for the developing countries with a view to ensuring their economic and social progress and resolving the serious problems of malnutrition and problems of another nature concerning mankind today, especially the developing countries.

We must do all we can to contribute to achieving a new international economic order, which is a primary requirement, and to achieving a policy of peace and independence to ensure a better and more just world on our planet, and we must do all we can so that each nation is able to freely develop and benefit from the wonderful achievements of science. [cheers, chants]

The SDUF appeal stresses the concern of the SDUF bodies and the concern of our people and their firm adherance to the policy of peace and cooperation and national independence. This appeal forcefully asserts, before the whole of mankind, that the Romanian people -- builders of the comprehensively developed socialist society -- are determined, together with all the peoples in the world, to struggle for disarmament, for peace and for ensuring man's basic right, our nation's basic right: the right to life, to freedom and to live freely. [applause, cheers] [passage omitted]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to again refer to the positive impressions we have gathered both in industry and agriculture in Braila. I want to stress the excellent results our people have achieved in our fatherland's development in the first year of the current 5-year plan. Undoubtedly, all this is the result of the united work performed by workers, peasant, intellectuals and by our entire nation. The activity of the party organizations and bodies everywhere is also part and parcel of that work. When I talked about the positive results and about what has to be done in Braila and throughout the country, I also referred to the work performed by the party organizations. But, naturally, if I spoke in positive terms when I referred to the good results achieved when I criticized certain shortcomings, I also referred to the shortcomings in the work performed by the party organizations, the youth organizations and trade unions and other such bodies. It is necessary that, in implementing the great tasks set by the 12th party congress, we improve the activity of our party organizations as well strengthen their role as a leading political force since, as I have repeatedly mentioned, it is their task to unite the efforts of all the people and all people's masses and to understand that each party organization is working well if it acts closely with the workers, with the peasants and with the intellectuals. We must not forget that for the communists there is only one concern: the people's, the nation's well-being and our fatherland's development. The party's role is to ensure united efforts and a proper organization of the activity in implementing these aspirations for a better life that is harbored by our socialist nation. [cheers, chants]

I am convinced that the party organization in Braila County and all party organizations in industry, agriculture and in the other sectors of activity will draw the necessary conclusions both from what is good and what is bad; I am convinced that they will ensure the fulfillment of the great tasks so as to successfully conclude the current year and begin 1982. Once again I would like to repeat what I said when I was talking about agriculture, and I mentioned the pledge that all working people in agriculture should work in such a manner that we may celebrate harvest day again in Braila next year. [cheers, chants]

I am fully convinced that the working people in Braila and all our people will spare no effort to achieve better and better results in all fields of activity.

With this conviction I wish all of you increasingly greater successes in you overall activity. I wish all working people and all our people greater and greater successes in their overall activity. I wish them very good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU, CARSTENS CONCLUDE TALKS 30 Oct

AU301919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Oct 81

["Official Talks Conclude Between Presidents of Romania and Federal Germany" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, came to an end in Bucharest, on Friday, October 30.

Participating in the talks were:

For Romania, Ilie Verdet, prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics, Stefan Birlea, director of the Cabinet of the republic's president, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic, Nicolae Murlu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ion Rambu, Romania's ambassador in Bonn, Romulus Neagu, director, the Foreign Ministry.

For Federal Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs, Hans Neusel, secretary of state, head of the Presidential Chancellory, Hans-Werner Lautenschlager, secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry, Michael Jovy, ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, Lothar Ruhl, ministerial director, Hans-Werner Count Finck of Finckenstein, ambassador, head of the protocol, Horst Osterheld, director, head of the foreign policy section in the Presidential Chancellory, Helmut Ruckriegel, director, head of the federal president's private cabinet, Hans Otto Brautigam and Barthold Witte, directors in the foreign ministry, Franz Keilan, adviser, the Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

In the last round of talks -- which occasioned the further examination of bilateral and international problems of mutual interest -- Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Karl Carstens expressed their satisfaction at the results of the dialogue conducted these days in Bucharest, in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual regard. The mutual wish was reaffirmed to work energetically in order to give a fresh impetus to the Romanian-West German relations on the basis of full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage. They agreed to intensify the efforts for the expansion of the cooperation in production, for the amplification of the economic exchanges, in conditions of a balanced trade, beneficial to both states and peoples.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Karl Carstens also expressed their satisfaction at the broad exchange of views on important matters of international life, stressing the identity of the two counries' positions as regards the achievement of a policy of detente and disarmament, collaboration and observance of national independence, the securing of a lasting peace in Europe and the world over.

Pride of place was given to the questions of Europe, considering both the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany being European states, the complexity of the problems existing on the continent, the role of Europe in international life. Emphasis was placed in this respect on the need for concluding in positive results the Madrid meeting, so that it may lead to resuming and consolidating the course initiated by the Helsinki Conference and in the first place to agree on convening a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe, ensure the continuity of the process of building European security.

Starting from the identity of views on major international issues, both sides emphasized the wish to strengthen the collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, to take action for the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration based on the respect of the peoples' independence and which should exclude the interference in other states' affairs, in order to halt the arms race, to start and successfully carry out negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe, for disarmament and nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the political, negotiated settlement of all conflicts among states.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East, by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, on the basis of its right to self-determination, including the right to found a national independent state, the ensurance of the independence and security of all the states in the zone.

The importance of eradicating underdevelopment, of finding realistic solutions with a view to building a new international economic order, a key problem of peace and world economic and political stability were insisted upon.

During the talks the importance of all states' commitment and participation in settling the major issues of the contemporary world, in the interest of peoples was highlighted.

President Karl Carstens was highly appreciative of the activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu and of his objective, firm outlook on international questions.

At the end of the talks, the president of the Federal Republic of Germany warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, on his and his wife behalf, for the hospitality they enjoyed during the visit to Romania, expressing his satisfaction at being afforded the possibility to know the particular results scored by the Romanian people in its economic development, the beauties of the Romanian landscape, the values of modern art of our country.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Karl Carstens decided to continue the Romanian-West German summit dialogue, highlighting its importance for the expansion and deepening of the relations between the two countries, for the general cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

President Karl Carstens extended an invitation to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, together with Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking for the invitation, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to President Karl Carstens as well as to the West German Government wishes of success in their activity, and to the people of the Federal Republic of Germany the best friendly feelings.

TALKS WITH CUBA CONCLUDE IN BUCHAREST 31 OCT

President Receives Bravo

AU301921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, chairman for Cuba of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Intergovernmental Dommission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration, who participated in the fourth session of the commission, held in Bucharest.

On the occasion, an exchange of salutes took place between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro.

During the talk, they evoked with satisfaction the good relations of friendship, multilateral collaboration and solidarity between Romania and Cuba and expressed the wish to see action taken for the expansion of the bilateral collaboration and cooperation.

Approached were also international questions, with stress on the fact that the current conditions demand intensified efforts from the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, all states, for an end to be put to tension on a world plane, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, of observance of all peoples' national independence. Emphasis was also placed on the need for measures to be taken for a political, negotiated settlement of the tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world, for the strict observance of every people's right to develop free, self-dependently, to be the master of its destinies. Both parties stressed that international peace and security demand firm actions for halting the current arms race, for switching over the concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for halting the emplacement of new missiles in Europe and in the world, for halting the manufacturing of new mass destruction weapons.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of more intense efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order that should limit the effects of the current economic and financial-monetary crisis in the world.

As regards the situation in Latin America, the need was stressed for strengthening the people's struggle in that region for the observance of their rights to free development without foreign immixture, according to their aspirations after freedom, independence, economic and social progress.

Protocol Signed

AU311906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 31 proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration. The Romanian delegation was headed by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, and the Cuban delegation by Falvio Bravo Pardo, vice president of the Council of Ministers. During the session the sides examined extensively the stage attained by the bilateral economic relations and the way in which the decisions adopted by the previous session have been implemented, stress falling on the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Cuba, the positive results marked in the widening and diversification of the cooperation on multiple planes between the two countries. At the same time the sides established fresh measures and concrete actions for the further promotion of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration in domains of mutual interest, for a continuous growth of the mutual exchanges of goods.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the chairmen for the two sides signed the protocol of the session, that stipulates the development of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration and cooperation, particularly in the machine building, chemical and food industries, in agriculture and in other branches, as well as deepening of the technical and scientific collaboration.

During the session the sides also signed an intergovernmental agreement of cooperation and credit that stipulates the participation of the Romanian industry in the achievement of certain economic targets in Cuba, and an understanding regarding the technical assistance and the spare parts for the machinery delivered by Romania.

ENVER HOXHA 'IS NOT A POPE' OF ALBANIANS

AU022238 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Continuing our newscast, here is our commentary in connection with Enver Hoxha's speech at the Eighth AWP Congress:

It would be normal to expect that the highest party meeting, the Eighth AWP Congress, would concentrate its attention on the internal development problems and on problems concerning the world situation and international relations [words indistinct] aspects, place and role of the AWP in these relations. However, the contrary has happened. The attention [words indistinct] as this was the case in Albania's entire propaganda since 1948, is concentrated on issues outside its borders, specifically on Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia and once again the normal right of the mother country to show interest in a part of its nation was once again (?abused).

A [word indistinct] and insulting paternalism was expressed in [words indistinct] in determining the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia as a form and not as a creative and [word indistinct] subject concerned for its destiny, which is nationality, as early as during the national liberation struggle, linked with the other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. If Enver Hoxha believes he has the right to speak arbitrarily in the name of the people of Albania, he is making a great mistake in using this right to speak in the name of the Albanians in Yugoslavia because Enver is not a pope nor is Tirana the Vatican of the Albanians.

It has long since been known that the Stalinists are far removed from the real preoccupations and interests of the people and workers class in their country, thus they can even less take over the role of faithful interpreter and protector of the interests of others. The nationalism and chauvinism which permeate Enver Hoxha's sanctimonious concern behind the congress' tribune are in great disagreement with his formal statements at the congress which show interest in good-neighborly relations and in strengthening and preserving peace in the Balkans and wider afield.

Peace and stabilization in the Balkans, and not only in this region, are not strengthened with efforts to sow intranational hatred among nations [words indistinct], as Enver Hoxha is doing now so blindly and stubbornly. [Words indistinct] Enver Hoxha who, on the one hand, cries about the historical injustice done in determining the border, attacks the foundations of our community, complains that he was not consulted when our federal system was established, behaves with a paternalistic arrogance toward the Albanians in Yugoslavia, calls for counterrevolutionary activity, while, on the other hand, from the same tribune [word indistinct] expresses his alleged readiness to have normal and good-neighborly relations with our country.

This manner of thinking and behaving is characteristic of all Stalinists [words indistinct]. The very fact that in the speech of the AWP first secretary at the congress the top of Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia indicates the (?real) efforts to direct the attention of the Albanian people in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- isolated and facing very great economic, political and social problems -- outside the country. [sentence as heard] With nationalist and chauvinistic euphoria, efforts are being made to conceal from the Albanian people the [word indistinct] of present reality in Albania and to create [word indistinct]. [Words indistinct] socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia and the equitable position of Kosovo and Albanians in Yugoslavia, the party leader sided with the organizers of the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo which were uniformly condemned by the Albanian nationality and by our peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia as an enemy's deed directed primarily against the class interests of the Albanian nationality itself.

The call to new disorders, to changes in the constitutional system and to destruction of the most shining achievements of our socialist revolution -- the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalties -- [words indistinct] but to preserving and strengthening peace in the Balkans. This serves the purposes of the reactionary forces in the Balkans and in the world which have tried and are trying today more than ever before to transform this part of the world into a powderkeg.

Nothing new was said in the reports submitted to the Eighth AWP Congress. As far as Kosovo and Yugoslavia are concerned, the previous aspects of Tirana's anti-Yugoslav policy and Tirana propaganda have been confirmed, as well as the well-known statements negating all the results which the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia has achieved in all fields of life, particularly in affirming its national being and equality [words indistinct].

Enver Hoxha did not mention what is most important now -- the resolutness of the Albanians in Kosovo, as well as throughout Yugoslavia, to continue the road of socialist self-management, togetherness and brotherhood and unity on the foundations of full national equality, to continue unwaveringly along Tito's road, to never fall into a trap of the Stalinist demagoguery of Enver Hoxha.

FINANCE MINISTER KOSTIC DEPARTS FOR CSSR 1 NOV

LD012120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Kostic, a member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council (Government) and federal secretary for finance, left today for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

While on his two-day visit to Prague, Kostic will talk with Czechoslovakia's finance minister, Leopold Ler, on current problems of payment transactions, realization of long-term credit arrangements and finding ways for financial agreements for stimulating coproduction between the two countries' enterprises and their joint appearance on third markets.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PRC DISCUSSED

LD021500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Branislav Ikonic and Vice President of the State Committee for Agriculture of the People's Republic of China Ho Kang today assessed thata considerable progress has been achieved in cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in the area of agriculture. They stated the readiness to further advance this cooperation and coordinate it with objective possibilities and needs of the two countries.

Ho Kang heads a delegation of his country at the regular session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Agriculture.

SRZENTIC MEETS WITH SPANISH PARTY'S CARRILLO

AU300936 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Madrid, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- In Madrid, Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], has met with Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

This long meeting between Carrillo and Srzentic was devoted to an exchange of views on cooperation between the two parties and on the international situation. The very successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the PCE was mutually pointed out.

Vojo Srzentic has led an LCY delegation to the 29th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. An SAWPY delegation to the same congress was headed by Mitja Ribicic who has also had meetings in Madrid. He has held talks with (Xavier Ruperez), member of the Executive Committee of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center.

GREETINGS TO FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD241452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Valence; 24 Oct (TANJUG) The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent the French Socialist Party Congress, which is being held in Valence, a message expressing best wishes for the party's fruitful work and further successes in the struggle for the interests of the working people of France and for social progress and socialism.

The message expresses the conviction that the victory of the Socialist Party and other democratic and progressive forces of France at the recent presidential and parliamentary elections opens up new roads to democratization and the progressive transformation of French society, and that it represents a fresh impetus to cooperation and accord-seeking of the forces of the left and to progress in the world. The message also expresses the conviction that traditional friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and France will continue to deepen and that relations between our two parties will grow still stronger and be more comprehensive, thus contributing to the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium's message to the French socialists further notes that the international situation gives serious cause for great concern, that the existing crises are not being settled, that bloc rivalry, confrontation and the arms race are intensifying. The gaps between the developed and underdeveloped are widening, domination and hegemony continue to exist in a variety of forms, and the strengthening of the military factor and reliance of force and the undermining of the sovereignty of countries continue to be in evidence in international relations.

Owing to all this the LCY has joined the constructive efforts of the progressive and democratic forces in the world in the struggle for the relaxation of tension, disarmament, peaceful settling of all disputes, new international economic and political relations and cooperation on the basis of the principles of active peaceful coexistence. "Having chosen the policy of nonalignment, the SFRY and the LCY are deeply convinced that they are thus making their full contribution to the struggle to ensure lasting and just peace and the development of international cooperation on an equal footing, stresses the message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the French Socialist Party Congress. Attention is also drawn to the intensification of the positive changes in the workers' movement despite various forms of opposition. It is stressed that the LCY strives for an even greater development of dialogue and cooperation in the workers' and all progressive movements in the world in the interest of an independent search for new ways of the struggle for socialism in keeping with every country's specific social conditions. The message recalls the fact that the struggle for the consistent realization of the right of the working people to direct decisionmaking on the conditions and results of their work, together with the consolidation of socialist togetherness on the basis of full equality of our nations and nationalities, continues to be the permanent orientation for the LCY and all the working people of our country.

After expressing wishes for fresh successes on the road of democratic transformation of French society in the interest of peace and social progress in the world, the message ends by once more expressing the LCY's readiness to promote comprehensive cooperation with the French Socialist Party.

FIRMS CONTINUE PROSPECTING FOR OIL ABROAD

AU021102 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 81 p 4

[Salih Zvizdic report]

[Summary] During the past 12 years, the INA-Naftaplin collective, together with various world companies, has been prospecting for oil in various parts of the world and spent $70 million on this activity. In October this year, oil was discovered for the first time offshore of Angola.

Thus far, the INA-Naftaplin collective, together with other foreign companies, has carried out oil prospecting in Jordan, Cyprus, Bangladesh, Burma, Vietnam and the DPRK. Currently The collective is carrying out oil prospecting in three fields in Angola, Gabon and Indonesia, and is also holding talks on investing in oil prospecting in the PRC. The Naftagas collective has thus far carried out oil prospecting in the DPRK and Guinea, while currently it is investing in oil prospecting in two blocks offshore of Angola and in Gabon and Tunisia. It is also independently carrying out oil prospecting in a block in Algeria.

At the Palanca bore hole, some 60 kilometers offshore of Angola, oil was discovered at depths between 2,646 and 2,658 meters and between 2,725 and 2,739 meters. The first layer is yielding some 330 cubic meters of oil per day and the second some 600 cubic meters per day. The first commercial quantities of oil from this field may be exploited no sooner than in 1989. The two Yugoslav collectives have a 5 percent share each in this field.

The INA-Naftaplin and the Naftagas collectives have larger shares in several other blocks offshore of Angola.

PROBLEM OF DRUG ADDICTION, SMUGGLING NOTED

Therapy, Harsher Penalties

AU291043 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 81 p 14

[L. Suvakovic report]

[Summary] "The penal policy against the crimes of smuggling and reselling narcotic drugs should be considerably sharpened, because this big business is flourishing in our country. This was a unanimous conclusion of lawyers, physicians and teachers at their 2-day consultative conference on the social, legal and medical problems of drug addiction held in Belgrade. Therefore the conference will submit a proposal to the competent organs of the federation to amend article No 245 of the SFRY criminal code to provide for harsher penalties and to rescind that part of the article which stipulates that penalties may be imposed only if it is proved that someone in possession of narcotic drugs intended to resell them. The fact is tht this is very difficult to prove and consequently many dangerous criminals remain unpunished."

It is known that many private farmers in our country grow cannabis which can be processed into a narcotic drug, and the law should provide penalties for all unauthorized growing of cannabis. The term "taking drugs" should also be eliminated from the law and other regulations because, as was stated at the conference, "in September in Belgrade alone nine young persons died from taking drugs."

Whereas the lawyers at the conference reached a high level of agreement on their attitude toward drug addiction, the physicians differed widely in their views on the methods of medical treatment for drug addicts. However, it was concluded that a unified program of treatment and further therapy for drug addiction should be worked out as soon as possible.

Addiction Among Youth

AU291046 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 81 p 6

[Bojan Popovic article: "Drug Addiction: From Hopelessness to Nirvana"]

[Summary] "About 3,000 of the 145,000 secondary school children in Belgarde are taking drugs, and only during the last month and a half nine of them died from drug overdose." Most drug addicts in our country are young persons between the ages of 14 and 25 years. According to scientific research, the reasons for drug addiction are very complex, but it appears that family background is the most frequent reason. Thus 31.7 percent of drug addicts are children of divorced parents, 23.8 percent are children who have lost one parent and 7.9 percent of them have lost both parents. An analysis has also shown that 34 percent of drug addicts are children of fathers who are office employees, physicians, lawyers or diplomats, and 5 percent of them are children of fathers who are pensioners.

The most frequent crimes committed by drug addicts are break-ins into pharmacies, forgery of medical certificates and providing rooms for drug sessions. The illegal trade in narcotic drugs has become very profitable and the number of drug addicts transporting narcotic drugs both for their own use and for resale is increasing from year to year. It can be noted in this connection that the retail price of hashish is 300 to 500 dinars per gram, and in Belgrade opium is sold at a retail price of 6,000 dinars per kilogram or, in smaller quantities even at a price of 1,000 dinars per gram. "In Belgrade, drug addicts are generally paying 5,000 to 6,000 dinars for one gram of opium." In addition to the "classical" narcotic drugs, the abuse of various sedatives, hypnotics and glue is spreading more and more, especially among boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years.

"Although drug addiction has not yet assumed alarming proportions in our country, it is necessary -- in view of its spreading and, naturally, its consequences -- to take the necessary preventive measures in good time to ensure that this ailment will not assume such proportions as elsewhere in the world."

NANDOR MAJOR WARNS AGAINST NATIONALISM

LD281502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Summary] Novi Sad, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- A rally was held in Backi Petrovac today in connection with the unveiling of a memorial to 8 1941 partisans of Serb and Slovak nationality hanged by Hungarian fascist occupiers four decades ago today. The rally was addressed by Nandor Major, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The men assassinated here are part and parcel of the great popular movement which grew up on the platform of Tito's policy of preparations for socialist revolution, Major said. The casualties we suffered explain why brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities are valued so highly in Vojvodina.

"In denouncing counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which occurred at the beginning of this year, we convey this message to nationalalists of all complexions who, both in Vojvodina and in other parts of the country, have begun to rear their heads, that not for one moment shall we leave them alone. At the same time we stress the need for further consistent struggle for autonomy as an expression and pledge of brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities won during our national liberation struggle, for consistent struggle for fuller realization of the present constitutional position of Vojvodina as an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and as a constituent part of Yugoslavia."

KOSOVO 'MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN' OUTLINED

LD021256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo Provincial Assembly has put to a public discussion the draft of the province's medium-term development plan for the 1981-1985 period.

The main feature of the proposed (?Kosovo) medium-term development plan, as is set out, is the envisaged development rate, notably higher than in the previous medium term.

The draft development plan envisages an average annual growth rate of 8.4 percent for industrial production and of 5.7 percent for agricultural, both notably higher than the average growth rates envisaged for the country as a whole.

Over the coming five-year period, close to 106 billion dinars (1 U.S. dollar equals 39 dinars) are to be invested in Kosovo's development.

Around 2/3 of the 106 billion dinars, Kosovo is to receive from the federal fund for crediting the development of the insufficiently developed republics and provinces.

The industry is to have priority in terms of investments (63.7 percent of the overall sum). In addition to energy and raw materials, priority is to be given to investment (?in) the development of the processing industry.

Over the 1981-1985 period, 67.5 billion dinars will be invested in Kosovo's industry, that is, 64 percent of the overall economic investments.

The funds for Kosovo's industrial development will for the most part be directed to completing the energy, non-ferrous and water-resources facilities under construction. The Province of Kosovo disposes of around 10 billion tons of lignite reserves. This is a solid base for developing the electric power production. Kosovo is also one of Yugoslavia's richest parts in the lead and zinc ores. The Kosovo Trepca complex is one of the major lead and zinc producers in the world. In the coming five-year period, the Trepca smelting and refinery facilities are to be reconstructed and expanded.

Kosovo planners give priority to programmes whose implementation will contribute to raising the income and employment. This is why processing industry facilities are to be given priority in terms of investments.

The draft Kosovo medium-term development plan for the 1981-1985 period gives much greater prominence to the agriculture than so far.

The envisaged 5.7 percent annual growth rate for agricultural production is to insure enough food for both domestic needs and exports, as it is also raw materials for the food industry.

Over the next five years, over 13 billion dinars are to be invested in Kosovo agriculture, of which over 6 billion in the promotion of the production of individual farmers.

In agriculture, priority in investments will be given to cattle breeding, the development of new fruit plantations and vineyards, the construction of refrigerating and irrigation and drainage facilities and agricultural machinery purchases.

DEVA VISITS COLLECTIVES, ATTENDS MEETINGS IN PEC

AU282114 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Veli Deva, president of the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee today visited several working collectives in Pec commune. He was accomapnied by commune officials when he visited the Ramiz Sadiku automobile spare parts factory. On this occasion, Veli Deva attended a meeting of all the sociopolitical and self-management structures of this working collective. He was informed about the activity and about a number of problems confronting this collective of about 1,900 workers by [name indistinct], general director of the plant, who stressed that the collective's work in fulfilling the plan is accompanied by numerous subjective weaknesses, but also some of an objective nature. Due to a shortage of raw and other materials, as well as absenteeism and irresponsibility, during the first half of this year, the working organization registered some 46 million dinars in losses. One of the shortcomings which prevented plan fulfillment was the high incidence of sick leave, which to date accounts for 20 percent of the total number of working hours. However, the irregular supply of raw materials and other weaknesses which also affect the country's entire automobile industry has also influenced the failure to meet production targets. Nevertheless, the situation can be remedied. The 630 communists working in this factory, together with other workers, have in themselves sufficient drive to achieve the stabilization of this collective.

Veli Deva endorsed this view and stressed that it is impossible to achieve greater success without a total mobilization of internal forces. In view of the large debts and the shortcomings in deliveries of raw materials, he stated, this is the time when a maximal commitment is required on the part of all the workers to achieve greater savings, raise their sense of responsibility and change their attitude toward work. All these factors, taken together, can influence the needed increase in productivity, raising the quality of products and the degree of utilization of production capacities to be maximum. It is only in considering these problems that we can find a way of solving the problems besetting our economy. Veli Deva stressed that it is necessary to precisely determine the tasks of every worker on the basis of a concrete program, while the current crisis in the fulfillment of production plans should be overcome by stimulating the economy, production technology and by increasingly raising the awareness of fulfilling production tasks.

Veli Deva also visited Pec commune's agroindustrial combine and was informed about the results of this collective during the past 9 months and about the work now in progress to process the sugarbeet crop.

VAKIC SPEAKS ON 'DEFEAT' OF ENEMIES IN KOSOVO

AU282103 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Today Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, visited Istok and participated in the work of a session of the commune's political aktiv which discussed the economic and political situation in the commune. Speaking during the discussion, Ilija Vakic emphasized that Yugoslavia's enemies, the greater-Albanian nationalists and separatists, have suffered a political defeat in Kosovo but they have not been definitely and finally defeated and destroyed. They are now trying to achieve, in a perfidious manner by means of tactics and deceptions, what they have failed to achieve by violence, and if we fail to eliminate these tactics and deceptions in good time, they may cause confusion and great political damage. Ilija Vakic advocated a more energetic opposition to all negative phenomena and a further strengthening and deepening of togetherness by all peoples and nationalities living in the province.

Ilija Vakic also especially spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and about the need to make an essential turn about in carrying out economic stabilization ot overcome the existing shortcomings and ensure a quicker and more dynamic development of the province.

NIMANI SCORES ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA ON KOSOVO

LD310016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Ojakovica, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo party official Dzavid Nimani today condemned the identifying of the participants in the enemy demonstrations in Kosovo this past spring with the Yugoslav population of Albanian nationality, which Albania resorts to in its propaganda in the world.

Speaking at a meeting of the trade union organization of a factory here in Djakovica, Kosovo, Nimani said that the above identification is highly offensive to Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality who have condemned the demonstrations, their instigators and organizers and their enemy platforms, and who take an active part in combating them.

Dzavid Nimani, member of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, was at the time of the enemy demonstrations president of the Kosovo Provincial Presidency. In the summer, however, he resigned the post in order to, as he had noted, facilitate the process of differentiation.

In Djakovica today, Nimani said that Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality are aware that Albanian nationalism and irredentism are primarily aimed against the vital interest of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia.

SECURITY IN SLAVONIA, BARANJA DISCUSSED

LD272328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Osijek, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- The political situation in Slavonia and Baranja, a region with a population of about 900,000 is on the whole good and stable despite difficulties which emerge as a reflection of the complex economic situation in the country and of certain clericalist circles, but they remain without broader influence.

Such an assessment was presented today at the expanded session of the League of Communists Conference Presidium of the Osijek community of municipalities, which discussed the political security situation in Slavonia and Baranja. The Presidium of the Conference of the League of Communists of the region noted that all preconditions existed for a successful elimination of the unfavorable economic phenomena and tendencies and to continue a stable and dynamic socioeconomic trend in the region.

It was also stressed that the activity of the internal enemy was most pronounced among Croatian and Serbian nationalists.

The expanded session of the Presidium of the League of Communists Conference of the Osijek community of municipalities stressed that relevant social institutions, in particular the prosecutor's offices, should operate more efficiently when forms of enemy activity become manifest. This also refers to the regional institute for the protection of cultural monuments which is also in charge of certain church buildings of cultural value. The church in the village of Strazeman has also been such a building.

VRANJE CONCLUDES DEFENSE EXERCISE 1 NOVEMBER

LD011518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Vranje, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Final exercises marked the end of the exercise "Nothing Must Surprise Us" in Vranje today. The action been going on from the beginning of the year.

Final activities started yesterday afternoon with a session of sociopolitical organizations, war leaderships and the civil defense headquarters, after which specialized units in four local communities, the furniture factory "Simpo" and the transportation organization "Jedinstvo" were activated.

Final activities in "Simpo", "Jedinstvo" and the local communities were aimed at testing the ability of civil defense headquarters to direct actions and units under special conditions, such as natural disasters and war.

The exercise represented a chance to test the level of organization, training and mobilization readiness of units to act under extraordinary conditions. After the meeting of war leaderships and civil defense headquarters in organizations of associated labor, specialized units assembled in record time with the view to organizing defense preparations and starting war production.

The last part of the final activities of the exercise "Nothing Must Surprise Us" was held in Vranje today, during which specialized united of the Firemens' Federation, Red Cross, "Popular Technology" and Scouts Federation were activated.

The activities were concluded by an examination of all that had been done. It was stressed that the units had shown a high degree of combat readiness for performing all tasks under special conditions, in crisis situations, during natural disasters or in case of war.

SPLIT MEETING CRITICIZES CHURCH ACTIVITIES

LD021644 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Split community of municipalities today discussed the development of relations with religious communities in Dalmatia. In his introductory report, Ivan Lalic, chairman of the Croat Executive Council Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, spoke of intensified aggression of certain religions and of developments in our country, with special reference to Dalmatia. In his view, unfavorable developments and manifestations are becoming increasingly noticeable in the activity of a section of the Catholic and Orthodox churches. Individual examples of this kind of activity of religious communities make one infer, it was said during the discussion, that specific church circles are trying to achieve a greater measure of influence on society as a whole.

The assessment was made during the Split meeting that these tendencies and manifestations could be overcome by organized activity of our society, especially of the Socialist Alliance and of the Federation of Socialist Youth, which have not yet measured up adequately to this task.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA TU PRESIDENT -- At its session today the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vojvodina elected Slobodan Miljevic as president of the council with a 1-year term of office. The council also unanimously approved the nomination of Radovan Vlajkovic as candidate for member of the SFRY Presidency. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81 AU]